

DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XIII

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8th, 1915

No. 49

Hints for Early Xmas Shoppers

It's only a few weeks until Christmas. Of course you will require many things from the list of Men's and Boys Clothing, Furnishings, Shoes and Slippers. Do not delay, now is the time to shop in comfort and get the best assortment and values.

HERE IS A STORE FULL OF SPLENDID CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR MEN AND BOYS

When a man presents a Christmas present to another it is usually some article of wearing apparel. He knows that this is what will be most appreciated, and he knows what to select. The woman buyer, however, usually feels that there are only one or two such articles she can safely buy, fearing that she might not correctly judge his taste and preferences. We give her a list of articles sold in our Men's Wear Store. These are the things men select, and from those we show in our store you can get the masculine view point on the gift question and we are here to assist you in making a suitable selection.

If you will call when doing your Christmas shopping we will gladly show you our special Christmas lines. Women shoppers will find that we can be of great assistance to them in helping them to select suitable gifts.

J. V. BERSCHT
THE STORE OF THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT

Giving Satisfaction

This is the true measure of a grocer's service to his customers. It has been our constant aim since we started in business several months ago. The large and rapidly increasing trade is proof that our groceries and our methods of doing business appeal to our customers.

THE MODEL GROCERY

is responsible for lowering the cost of living

Many citizens give us credit for having the freshest and best groceries, and at the same time selling for less than "CUSTOMARY" prices. Send us your next grocery order and let us prove to you that it pays to deal with PIRIE.

Phone 86 Butter and Eggs Wanted Phone 86

THE DIDSBURY MOVING PICTURE OPERA HOUSE

W. FARRINGTON the manager, presents the following thrilling and interesting plays for your consideration.

The "Broken Coin"

(every Tuesday night)

The "Black Box"

(every Saturday night)

STARTS PROMPTLY AT 8.30 P. M.

Nothing but the best moving pictures are shown—clean and instructive.

POPULAR PRICES

REID & SIMPSON

will pay highest prices for

Hides

— AND —

Furs

and pay FREIGHT and EXPRESS CHARGES

Write for Price List

Calgary, Alberta

You need not send away for that printing, the Pioneer office is well equipped for the work.

Committee Formed For Military Hospital Commission

The Council met in regular session on Monday night in the Council chamber, Mayor Osmond, Councillors Sinclair, Reed, Herber, Wrigglesworth, Durrer, Secretary Brusso and Solicitor Austin present.

After the minutes had been read and adopted a communication from the Central Provincial Committee of the Military Hospitals Commission was read in regard to forming a local committee to act in conjunction with the Provincial Committee in looking after and assisting sick and wounded soldiers who may return to this district during the war. On motion the following committee was appointed—J. E. Stauffer, M. L. A., Mayor Osmond, Councillor Sinclair, Secretary Brusso, Solicitor Austin and G. B. Sexsmith (ex-Mayor.)

Several accounts were read and found O. K. and ordered paid.

The electric light bylaw was amended to include the new rates published some time ago and the same will go into effect this month. The Council then adjourned.

Election for School Trustees

Very little interest was shown in the nominations for three Councillors and two School Trustees on Monday last, only a very few of the ratepayers seeming to feel that they owed a public duty to the town in even turning out to see that good men were nominated to fill the vacant positions.

The three retiring Councillors, Messrs. J. M. Reed, I. Herber and G. Wrigglesworth, were all re-nominated and as there was no other opposition were declared elected by Returning Officer Brusso.

There was a little more interest shown in the selection of School Trustees and if there are no withdrawals in the specified time of 48 hours there will be an election to fill these positions. Those nominated were Messrs. W. Rupp, G. B. Sexsmith and Allan Hunsperger.

Of the three men two will have to be elected. Messrs. Rupp and Sexsmith have been on the Board for a good many years and this is the first venture into School affairs in this district for Mr. Hunsperger.

Prepare to pay your Municipal Taxes

The ratepayers of Mountain View Rural Municipality should now prepare to pay their taxes as a penalty of 5 per cent. will be added to all unpaid taxes on December 15th. Do not put it off till the last day. Call at the Treasurer's office any day except Saturday, as he goes to Olds every Saturday for collection of taxes. J. E. STAUFFER, Sec.-Treas.

School Report

ROOM III

Grade VI—Maggie Sexsmith, Vera Sexsmith, Ethel Mortimer, Leona Weber, Vera Hehn, Ruby Metzgar, Harry Atkins, Laura Good, Bruce Paton, Leslie Roeth, Melville Cooper, Stanley McLean, Wilbert Geib, Edith Proctor.

Grade V—Myra Herber, Marie English, Aylmer Liesemer, Orval Paton, Ernest Clarke, Willard Ryckman, Rosy Rupp, Paul Spink, Frank Frost, Olive Gathercole, Ida Gertz.

Grade IV—Ralph LeBlanc Orlando Hehn, Thelma Sexsmith, (Roy English, and Marjorie Good, equal) Vena Dowdell, Valva Franklin, Louis Alloway, Hilda Frost, Hubert Jones, Irene Walder, Meta Geib, Edith Anderson; Ruth Brubacher, absent.

Police Court News

A case of wrongfully taking household goods, preferred by Bert. Baptist against Clyde Teare, came up before Magistrates J. R. Good and H. E. Osmond on Thursday last. W. A. Austin appeared for the defence. After hearing some of the evidence the magistrates dismissed the case with an order for the return of the goods. Constable Clarke of Olds handled the case for the Crown.

For stealing a pair of spread rings from the livery barns at Crossfield G. Smith of Crossfield was fined \$8 and costs by Magistrates Hunsperger and Osmond on Tuesday, Corp. Birch of the R. N. W.M.P. of Crossfield was the prosecutor in the case.

Mountain View Nominations

The nominations for Councillors for Mountain View Municipality took place at Olds on Monday last and the following gentlemen were nominated to stand for election on Monday next: Messrs. W. E. Flinn, O. W. Hembling, P. H. Lantz, D. McCuen, G. Metz, H. E. Pearson, W. Rupp and T. E. Smith.

It will be noticed that in one or two cases two men are nominated in some divisions of the Municipality while other divisions are not represented at all, and there is a likelihood that the ratepayers in the divisions which have two candidates running will elect them both. If this happens to be the case a rather unfortunate situation will be created for the good of the whole municipality because of too much representation from one section of the municipality. Ratepayers would be well advised where this condition exists to only vote for one man in divisions represented by two men and save future trouble or the danger of retaliation. The good of one division is bound up in that of the whole municipality.

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged.... \$ 70.00
C. L. Peterson..... 20.00
A. B. Dyck..... 5.00
Peter Loewen..... 5.00
\$100.00

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$245.85
E. S. Brower..... 5.00
Rugby Women's Institute
—proceeds from concert and
sale with donations..... 106.00
Young ladies of Didsbury,
dance..... 44.00
\$400.85

BUSINESS LOCALS

5C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

CANDIES and Chocolates at almost one-half the regular price. Purcell, confectioner.

2 BERKSHIRE sows for sale, 6 mos. old. Apply S. Burgess. d2p

FARM 320 acres, 7 miles from Olds for sale. \$500 down, balance easy terms Apply Johnson & Co., Eagle Hill.

THE big slaughter sale of Confectionery, Candies, Xmas Goods, Toys, etc., at Purcell's commences right away.

TOYS at sweeping reductions. From our large and varied display of Fancy Goods, Crockery, Glassware, etc., appropriate and useful gifts may be selected at very moderate prices. Purcell's.

FOUND—A small ladies hand bag. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this ad by applying at Pioneer office.

WANTED—At once. A girl for housework. Must be neat and clean and good cook. Apply to Mrs. W. R. Stokes, West Liesemer street, Didsbury.

N. WEICKER will ship a car of Poultry on Thursday, December 9th. We will furnish crates and pay the top price.

SHIP YOUR HIDES and furs to Reid & Simpson, Calgary, Alta.

G. B. SEXSMITH, Auctioneer, wishes to announce he can advance 80% on sale notes. Also has \$100,000 to loan on farm lands.

UNION BANK

OF CANADA

Keep The Family Savings in a Joint Account

in the names of two or more members—Husband and Wife, Brother and Sister, or Father and Son.

It is an all-round convenience, as either can deposit or withdraw money, and in case of death the balance goes to the survivor without any formalities, forming an immediate source of ready money.

DIDSBURY BRANCH
T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

W. S. Durrer

Undertaker and
Embalmer

Phone 15 Didsbury, Alta.

BANFF WATERS

Do you know these waters cure Rheumatism and Sciatica? If you do why don't you come and get rid of that old trouble? If you don't know at least find out by writing to Bevan Ashton at the Hot Springs hotel who will give you letter prompt and courteous attention. d15p



Bouillabaisse

A 1-lb. bottle will make 50 portions of nourishing and palatable bouillon

Worth a Guinea a Box

as a remedy for the evil effects of quick eating, over-eating and strenuous living. The medicine that meets this need—that tones the stomach, stimulates the liver, regulates the bowels—is

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES FOR RAW FURS

FREE

"Hallam's Trappers Guide" English or French, 50 pages tells how and where to trap and gives valuable information for the trapper. "How Fur Price List" "Fur Style Book" of beautiful fur sets and garments, also "Trappers and Sportsmen's Supply Catalogue".

Send 10c for Guide, 25c for Fur Price List, 50c for Fur Style Book. All illustrated. Send 50c for all three. Address: **JOHN HALLAM LIMITED, TORONTO**

Wood's Peppermint Cure.

The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins. Cures Asthma, Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. **THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.** (Formerly Withler.)

Costly Words

"I'll give that waiter," said a customer in a quick lunch room, "an order that will simply paralyze him."

"What will you have, sir?" presently asked the waiter.

"Bring me," said the would-be tormentor, "some verulam and ova."

"Vessir." And the waiter, a seedy-looking man, went away with a twinkle in his eye, and returned with a large plate of something hot.

"Here, y'are," he said. "Eggs and bacon. In ordinary English a shilling, but in classic form three-and-six. Verba rebus aptare," as we say at college. Anything else, sir?"

Tit-Bits.

Attacked by Asthma—The first fearful sensation is of suffocation, which hour by hour becomes more desperate and hopeless. To such a case the relief afforded by Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy seems nothing less than miraculous. Its help is quickly apparent and soon the dreadful attack is mastered. The asthmatic who has found out the dependability of this sterling remedy will never be without it. It is sold everywhere.

Frute Father—It's astonishing, Richard, how much money you need.

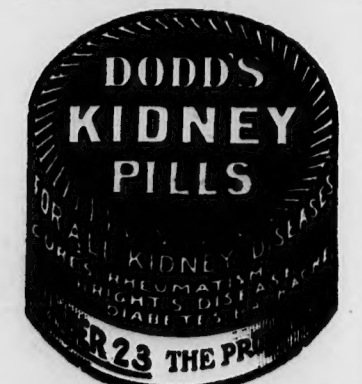
Son—I don't need it, father. It's the hotel keepers, the tailors and the taxicab men.

\$100 REWARD, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: **F. Y. CHENEY & CO., Toronto, Ont.** Sold by all druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"No," sir, you can't marry her. I won't have a son-in-law who has no more brains than to want to marry a girl with no more sense than my daughter has shown in allowing you to think you could marry her."



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM, BRONCHITIS, DIABETES, ETC.

DR. 23 THE PR

W. N. U. 1080

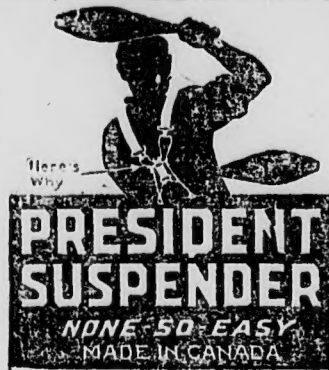
Canada's Resources

Sixth Annual Report of the Conservation Commission

Even casual reference to the annual reports of the commission of conservation indicates the wide range of interests with which the commission is concerned. In this respect, the commission's sixth annual report, which has just been issued, is no exception. Well informed discussions are given concerning Canada's resources in forests, fields, mines and streams and important papers are included on technical education, agricultural instruction, providing sanctuaries for birds and last, but by no means least, an important place is given to housing and town planning.

The address of the chairman, Sir Clifford Sifton, is an excellent summary of the commission's activities for the last fiscal year, and is, therefore, of value to the busy reader.

Although the war has hampered some aspects of the work of the commission, steady progress has been made in the matter of town planning.



PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

NONE SO EASY

MADE IN CANADA

Discovered Chlorine

Chlorine, which in its liquid form the Germans are said to be using in their poison bombs, owes its discovery as an element, as well as its name to a British scientist, Humphrey Davy. It was in 1810 that he found the mysterious gas to be undecomposable into other elements. Should we decide to flatter the Germans by imitating them, there would be no difficulty in finding the chlorine. The earth and the air are full of it, in the form of salt. It would indeed be difficult not to find chlorine—in one or other of its combinations—wherever one tried. In earth, air or water; but it would be impossible to find it anywhere except in alliance with another element. Workmen who split up common salt—chlorine of sodium—in order to get the chlorine grow fat in the process, but as a set-off their teeth decay.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

"You haven't any serious or organic trouble," said the young physician, cheerfully. "You're a little nervous and run down, that's all. Take more exercise, eat less, and forget your troubles." The hypochondriac snorted. "Young man," he demanded, his voice shaking, "how long have you been a doctor?" "I took my degree three years ago," answered the medico. "And I am an invalid of twenty-five years' experience. Who are you, to disagree with me?"

Miller's Worm Powders will eradicate the worm evil that bears so heavily on children and is believed to cause many fatalities. They are an acceptable medicine to children and can be fully relied upon to clear the food channels thoroughly of those destructive parasites and restore the inflamed and painful surfaces to healthfulness. They are an excellent remedy for these evils.

Wives Had Hobson's Choice

Some Germans were travelling in this country a few years ago, and one of the party, an eminent scientist, was asked what he thought of our railroad trains.

"Ach, they are wonderful," he replied enthusiastically. "So swift, so safe—cheaper—and such luxury in all the furnishings and appointments. All is excellent except one thing—our wives do not like the upper berth."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal.

I would not start on a voyage without it if it cost a dollar a bottle.

CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN.

Schr. "Sterke," St. Andre, Kamouraska.

The record of the British hospitals in this war is as follows: The wounded returned practically at once to the front, 54.5 per cent; sent away for convalescence, 24.5 per cent; under more or less prolonged treatment in hospital, 17.1 per cent; dismissed from the army as incapable for further service, 1.16 per cent; dead, 3.48 per cent.



Spread the Bread

with 'Crown Brand' Corn Syrup and the children's craving for sweets will be completely satisfied. Bread and 'Crown Brand' form a perfectly balanced food—rich in the elements that go to build up sturdy, healthy children.

Edwardsburg 'Crown Brand' Corn Syrup

is so economical and so good, that it is little wonder that millions of pounds are eaten every year in the homes of Canada.

'Crown Brand'—the children's favorite—is equally good for all cooking purposes and candy making.

'LILY WHITE' is a pure white Corn Syrup, not so pronounced in flavor as 'Crown Brand'. You may prefer it.

ASK YOUR GROCER—IN 2, 5, 10 AND 20 LB. TINS

The Canada Starch Co. Limited, Montreal

Manufacturers of the famous Edwardsburg Brands

COWAN'S Perfection COCOA

Before retiring at night—have it brought to you



Little Miss MAIDEN CANADA

SALESMEN WANTED

In every town in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

AN ACTIVE, HONEST SALESMAN

Apply to District Offices of

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

At Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton

ENLIST NOW With the army of satisfied Shippers who ship Grain to **PETER JANSEN COMPANY, LIMITED**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. HIGHEST PRICES—BEST GRADES

Make bills of lading read Peter Jansen Co., Ltd., Fort William or Port Arthur, notify Peter Jansen Co., Ltd., Winnipeg



Start Today

the regular use of

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

The advanced method for readiness, cleanliness and reliability in writing. One Waterman's Ideal will last for years. Every handwriting can be fitted. Above trademark is your guarantee of satisfaction. Prices \$2.50 to \$150.00. Illustrated Folder mailed on request.

At the Best Stores in most Every Town

L. E. Waterman Company, Limited, Montreal

The management of the cream separator calls for special attention in order that it may give the most satisfactory results. As this machine works at a very high speed all the bearings must be kept well lubricated, otherwise they get hot and soon have to be replaced. Always start the separator slowly, and let the bowl run down.

The Fair One—Why, how did you come to fall on the doorstep?

The Fool—I didn't come to fall on the doorstep—I came to call.

Ermyntude—I'm terribly worried. Dear Harold is coming home on leave, and he tells me he's captured seven Germans. Now I really haven't the faintest idea what to do with them.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

MAGNITUDE OF BRITAIN'S TASK WHICH SHE PERFORMS SO WELL

EFFECTIVE WORK ALONG FAR-FLUNG BATTLE LINE

The British Army is Fighting Not Only with Beasts in Belgium and Northern France, but with Turks in Gallipoli, the Balkans and in the Far East—What the Navy is Doing

Surely the carping critics who think this is a good time to embarrass Sir Edward Grey and Lord Kitchener with doubts and jibes and sneers, do not realize the magnitude of the task Great Britain has set herself to perform, and is performing so well. Naturally, we expect nothing better from Britain's foes: the ignorant savages, who in their blindness bow down to the Kaiser. Britain's faithful allies have been unsparing in their tributes of admiration of her faithfulness to them and her splendid achievements up to the present time. The yellow press, the disappointed contract hunters, the cads with unsatisfied ambitions, and the political soreheads, who see in Britain's extremity a possible opportunity to advance their silly or petty fads, and at all events to keep themselves before the public, enjoy an unseemly and unenviable monopoly of the snarling business. Look at the length of Britain's far-flung battle line. The critics only see the comparatively short but desperately contested front held by the British troops in Belgium and France. More sane observers see Britain engaged upon a battle front extending all around the world. The British Navy has prevented France from being blockaded, and saved both England and France from invasion by sea. Today it is still protecting the British and French shores, blockading the North Sea coasts of Germany, Sweden and Denmark. It has reduced the submarine warfare of the war zone to insignificance; it is effectively guarding the Suez Canal and Egypt against a very real danger; it is assailing the forts of the Dardanelles, holding the treacherous King of Greece in check; keeping the second biggest navy in the world in innocent desuetude. It has swept the high seas of German shipping and paralyzed German commerce. All the German colonies but one have fallen to British arms, and that one is failing. The British army is fighting not only with beasts in Belgium and Northern France, but with Turks in Gallipoli, the Euphrates valley, on the Turco-Egyptian border, and in the country back of Aden. It is landing troops in Greece to go to the aid of Serbia. Soon the British troops will have to go to the rescue of the American missionaries and their converts in Ar-

menia. Ordinarily this is a task that would be undertaken by the United States, but as matters now are, this might be embarrassing to the Teutonic friends of Mr. W. J. Bryan and Mr. Henry Ford, and so tend to "prolong the war."

Anyway, up to the present time only about half a million Armenian men have been murdered and a few hundred thousand Armenian women ravished and converted to Mohammedanism by the Turkish allies of their most Christian Majesties of Austria and Germany, with the tacit consent of those august monarchs. Even a protest from Washington might save a few of the American proteges in Armenia; but nobody knows how Herr Ballu, Count Bernstorff and others of the same kind would take it. They might be quite annoyed, or, on the other hand, they might be provoked to derisive laughter.

The task at Gallipoli is not nearly so simple as it looks. The peninsula is long and narrow, so narrow that a comparatively small force can hold it a long time against a much bigger one. It is a question of time and exhaustion in men and resources. The treachery of King Ferdinand has done much to postpone the capture of Constantinople and so to prolong the war; but the capture is only postponed.

General Greene, of the U.S.A., in a lecture before the New York State Historical association the other day, estimated the war strength of the allies at 7,940,000 and of the enemy at 5,260,000. He places the losses of the allies at 1,167,000, and of Germany, Austria and Turkey at 3,330,000. How long can each side keep up? The general says the total population upon which the allies can draw is 739,000,000, as compared with 155,000,000 who owe allegiance to the Kaiser, Francis Joseph and the Sultan. The end is not yet, but it is sure, in spite of all that our enemies can do abroad, and our traitors can do at home.

In the meantime British diplomacy has its hands full from United States eastward to the Far East. British statesmanship is grappling with industrial war and financing all civilization for the war; and the "nation of soap-keepers" is still getting a fair share of the world's trade.

How Japan Helps

Count Okuma, Premier, Tells Correspondent All Possible Aid Will be Rendered Allies

While Japan will be unable to send troops to the European theatre of war she will gladly assist the entente allies as far as she can financially, and lend them the support of her armaments according to Count Okuma, the premier, who was interviewed at Tokio by the Paris Matin's correspondent.

"There was talk last November of Japanese forces fighting in Europe," Count Okuma is reported to have said.

"To have done that we should have had to send 400,000 men expecting to lose 200,000 of them and replace them with 200,000 more. We have not the necessary transports for we should have wanted 2,000,000 tons of shipping, and our commercial fleet aggregates only 1,000,000. In the face of these figures, Great Britain and France understand the impossibility of operating."

"Our sympathies being as strong as ever, we should wish to give France our financial support at least, and thus perhaps hasten the end of the war. Japan is not a great financial power, but we have certain resources. We have just covered twice over a government loan of 30,000,000 yen (\$15,000,000) and that probably would make the issue of a second loan difficult, but to prove our sympathy for France we would be happy to give our aid, however modest."

"The impossibility of sending troops westward does not prevent us from giving the allies naval and military support. Our armaments are mobilized as in times of war. We play also the role of sentinel in the Far East preventing our enemies from fomenting revolt among the warlike Mussulman people who might be tempted to profit from your difficulties. We are doing everything necessary to guard against damage to the Trans-Siberian railway whereby our supplies reach Russia. The principles back of all Japanese action is that while our allies are fighting we shall not allow them to be attacked from behind."

Kaiser's Vaulting Ambition

"The State?" said Louis XIV. "It is I." France settled that claim more than a century ago. We settled it more than 250 years ago. But it survives in Germany in the twentieth century, and has brought Europe down into the abyss, filled millions of homes with mourning and plunged every nation into a bottomless ruin. "There is only one master in this country," says the Kaiser. "That is I. Who opposes me I shall crush to pieces."—London Daily News and Leader.

The Magic of Garlic

Has Been Proven to Have Magical Properties in the Treatment of Wounds

One of the most important medical discoveries of the war is the magical properties of garlic as an antiseptic. It has proved to be a tremendous boon to the wounded soldiers. The discovery was first announced in the Lancet by Dr. A. D. Serrell Cooke and Dr. V. Gabriel, two London medical men who introduced the remedy into Paddington Infirmary with remarkable results. Of the hundred cases treated there not a single failure was recorded. Most of these cases were of people in very weak health and with terribly infected wounds, and of infirm, old people who appeared to have no chance of recovery. Equally gratifying results have been obtained at the front. When applied to a wound the garlic stops the infection and heals the wound in an astonishingly quick time, where other antiseptics injure the tissues if used at the strength required to arrest the infection. The juice gets the infection under control within forty-eight hours, even in the worst cases.

The medical properties of garlic were well known in our grandmothers' days, and no garden was considered complete that did not make provision for medicinal herbs, including garlic. But the medical lore of women has almost died out. While travelling in France recently an army doctor found an old peasant woman carrying a bunch of garlic. She said she rubbed pieces of garlic on sores and found that they cured them. Native apothecaries in India effect cures by using it as a plaster. Garlic is a popular article of diet in Southern Europe, and its pungent flavor may be detected on any day when passing through the foreign quarters of our cities. The discovery of its antiseptic properties has enhanced its value. English druggists now order it by the ton where formerly they only stocked small quantities. The juice costs about six cents an ounce. It is obtained by crushing the vegetable. The juice is then filtered, diluted with three to four parts of distilled water, and applied to the wound with a syringe.—Toronto Globe.

The United States navy has dropped the term "helm" and will in the future use the unmistakable word "rudder." Instead of the old-fashioned command, "Starboard your helm," the new direction will be, "Right rudder." The old phrase sounds more "nautical," but quickness of comprehension and action are nowadays essential, and picturesque terminology must suffer.

"Would you like some views of the hotel to send to your friends?" "Sir," said the disgruntled guest, "I presume it will be better for me to keep my views to myself."

The British Spirit

United States Citizen Writes of His Impressions After a Year in England

In a letter to the New York Tribune a citizen of the United States writes of the "British Spirit" after an experience of a year's residence in London as follows:

"It was painful leaving there, when everybody we knew, all the nation, is suffering untold anxieties, incredible woe, making sacrifices of blood and treasure, enduring all things in silent, magnificent patience, with unflinching courage. To come over here and be safe, to get out of the stress and strain, seemed to me to be like sneaking away from friends in distress, almost cowardly. How kind our friends all were—bidding us a cheery goodbye and as happy home-coming—and the formula so often and so earnestly repeated, 'Come to us again in happier days.'"

"I would not have forgotten the experience of the past year; I would not have missed the opportunity of seeing England in her time of trouble; nothing could make up to me the loss of that great privilege. I do not exaggerate when I say that the year in Great Britain was the most intensely interesting and inspiring year of my life since that year so long ago when the Civil War was ended and our country remained undivided. It was wonderful to witness the ennobling of England, the splendid fashion in which that nation consecrated itself to the maintenance of all the grand and great ideals that have made her mighty and worthy of praise in her long past. And, oh! how I envied those who were privileged to work for her—and I could do nothing but sit and hold my breath and look with streaming eyes—fists clenched—and pray for her success."

"Our last night but one in London was the night of the Zeppelin raid. I wouldn't have missed having that experience. There were seven women in my cousin's house during the 25 minutes of bomb dropping, and air-gun firing, and many of the reports made the windows rattle, but none of the seven exhibited the slightest trace of fear or nervousness. I do not exaggerate. And yet they were real women, and I imagine any or all of them would have climbed up onto the piano if a mouse had entered the room. And it was so all over London."

"And these are the people whose subjugation is regarded as a possible thing by the butchers of Belgium and the murderers of the Lusitania's women and children! May I suggest an explanation of the besotted fury of the Germans against the British, and of their desire to turn the British Islands like Belgium, into a pit of agony and shame? It is the explanation given years ago by a wise British publicist, writing on Bismarck's hatred, Bismarck, he said, felt his inferiority to an English gentleman and it made him writhe. That is what is the matter with the Germans."

"They hate the British because every time they come in contact with a member of the race they feel their inferiority in everything that spells breeding, taste, the social decencies, the point of honor. It bites like acid through their dirty vanity and they itch for revenge, the revenge of physical violence and spiritual torture. It is amusing as well as disgusting to see them trying to explain away their 'scrap of paper' hypothesis and to see the man Lissauer essaying foolish regrets for his gutter-song of 'hate.' They have no regrets for wrong done, but they are beginning to realize what decent people think of them and their vanity squirms again as they once more sense dimly their ingrained inferiority."

Alien Enemies in Canada

Canada has just concluded taking a special census of the alien enemies in the Dominion, with the result that there are shown to be 165,775 subjects of countries at war with England residing in Canada. That is a considerable number, considering that the population of the Dominion is only eight millions. Nevertheless, the Dominion remains calm, representative comment being that they must be a well behaved lot to have given so little trouble. Certain it is that that number might have caused Canada much worry and expense although the result upon the war would have been negligible. Similarly, if the Canadians had been less reasonable there might have been an outbreak of spy mania and boycott and persecution for accident of birth, apart from conduct in the enemy's country. Incidents of the hostilities upon which it is possible to speak agreeably are so rare that it is worth while to make note of them when they occur.—New York Times.

Returned With Interest

A horse, the property of a Chicago man, which was recently stolen, after the lapse of a few days, turned up at his proper home, drawing a spike-and-span wagon and proudly wearing a brand-new harness, says the Horse Lover. Inquiries by the owner of the horse for the proper owner of the wagon and harness have evoked no response, which, upon reflection, is not so inexplicable.

When did a stolen automobile ever come home with a new motor or a new set of tires? What stolen aeroplane has flown back to its owner's hangar with a new set of planes? Or, of course, not all horses accomplish this feat of coming back with the spoils. Most of them lack opportunity by not being stolen. Also a majority of the stolen ones are driven at top speed to a neighboring State and there "swapped" for any personal property that is obtainable. Up to the present time we have not heard of any motor-car manufacturer claiming this kind of efficiency for his product.

FOREIGNERS ON THRONES ARE THE BANE OF BULGARIA AND GREECE

NATIVES LED TO DESTRUCTION BY OWN RULERS

That Bulgaria, Following the Example of Turkey, Should with Eyes Wide Open Have Submitted to the Lure of the Kaiser, is a Marvel to Mankind

General satisfaction is expressed at the discovery that the allies are not disposed to make with Bulgaria the fatal mistake which a year ago helped Germany to play her game with Turkey as a pawn.

Immediately after commencement of war grave suspicions were aroused by the action of the Porte. The allied powers, probably thinking it incredible that Turkey should commit the suicidal act of throwing in her lot with Germany and Austria, contented themselves with offering sound advice. It was not till Nov. 5 in last year that Great Britain declared war against Turkey. Meanwhile Germany, having a free hand, utilized the interval by flooding Constantinople with officers, military and naval, who took over charge of the Turks' army and fleet. They erected, manned and armed the elaborate fortifications of Gallipoli that have cost so much to the allied armies. Profiting by experience the civilized powers served Bulgaria with an ultimatum having a run of twenty-four hours, promptly following up its termination by landing an Anglo-French expeditionary force at Salonika.

That Bulgaria, following the example of Turkey, should with eyes wide open have submitted to the lure of the Kaiser, is a marvel to mankind. He seems to have the paralyzing power of the octopus which, stretching forth a tentacle right or left, seizes an unresisting victim. His plan is simple, identical in its operation at Constantinople and Sofia. To both he promised on the conclusion of the war large tracts of other people's lands. That, of course, assumed that he would come out of the fight conqueror, arbiter of the fate of four nations—Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy, not to mention Japan. Of course, his dream, involving payment of vast indemnities by the subject nations, may be realized. On the other hand, it may not. In such cases, Turkey and Bulgaria will have to share with Germany and Austria the heavy penalty of disturbance of the peace of the world.

The pitiful thing is that on the way to ruin the people, Turks and Bulgars are being led to the slaughter house by their rulers in opposition to their own desires. The Turks have been driven into conflict with which they had no concern by a set of men pampered and bribed by Berlin. They are at least natives. The King of Bulgaria, like the King of Greece, is an alien, of German lineage. The King of Greece, who withstands the national desire to join the allied powers, a Dane by birth, is married to a sister

of the Kaiser. To the simple mind it seems incredible that interlopers, neither of supreme capacity, should be able to balk the wishes of a nation.

An officer invalided home after the battle of Hluch tells me he was surprised at the result of the magnificent advance of the British forces on the German lines. During prolonged duty in the trenches he closely studied them and had sorrowfully arrived at the conclusion that they were impregnable. As we know, that was a view confidently shared by the Germans. What achieved the apparently impossible was the terrific fire kept up day and night from British batteries. There is now no shortage of supply, whether of guns or of ammunition.

The first evidence of the new state of things is seen in this successful attack, resulting in an important advance of the British and French position. There is, he said, no prospect now of relapse into the former condition of affairs. The consequence is that the forward movement will be continued till the Germans are driven out of France and Flanders. While in a quietly determined manner and speech this high authority, fresh from the scene of conflict, is thus hopeful, he does not overlook or minimize the danger and difficulty ahead. The Germans are on the homeward march. But they will make it, at least, to begin with, exceedingly slow, taking heavy toll from the driving force in the rear.

What puzzles the officer is the neglect of the Germans to adopt the strategy that proved successful in the case of the British and the French. As Belgium learned more than twelve months ago and as the Russians have been taught afresh within the last five or six weeks, Germany alone among the combatant nations has not been hampered by insufficient supply of gun and shells. Presumably, indeed in accord with information acquired at headquarters, she has for months and at her command munitions equal in calibre and quantity to those which Sir John French made such effective use. Why did she not turn them on the British trenches and work there the havoc later wrought by British guns upon German trenches? That is a mystery my friend could not fathom. Knowing his German, he surmises that it conceals facts revelation of which would be exceedingly useful at British and French headquarters.—Sir Henry Lucy in the New York Sun.

Heir of Millionaire

Street Waif is Adopted by American Capitalist

Sometimes there's a lot in a name. Take the little four-year-old lad who a year ago was Austin McHenry. That was his name at midnight of September 12, 1914, when, abandoned, he was picked up by a policeman from the steps of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York.

Until the other day, he had not even that name, for the authorities had substituted "John Roe" and the number "104," when they placed him in St. Christopher's Methodist Episcopal Home at Dobbs Ferry.

He is now Finley Jay Shepard, adopted son of the well known Helen Gould Shepard, and heir to their millions. From existence as a ward without parents in a semi-public home, he has jumped to one of the most distinguished names in the United States, and to a future which holds only the desirable.

Mrs. Shepard saw the boy on one of her frequent charitable visits to the Dobbs Ferry establishment, and became fond of him. She took him home and her husband was captivated. In him they saw the solution of the problem of loneliness which hung about their magnificent place at Irvington. They made every attempt to locate the child's people, who were supposed to come from Philadelphia. The quest failed, and now they have been given legal possession of the youngster as their son. Experts say he undoubtedly comes from a good family, and that he has an unusually bright mind.

Guns Soon Stop the Bombs

An officer of a Highland Territorial battalion at the front, writing on the effect of big gun fire, says:

One hears a tremendous crash, and then a cloud of white smoke and chalk rises in our trenches, caused by the explosion of a German trench-mortar bomb or an aerial torpedo. Five or six of these come over, and then far behind us we hear a comparatively low crack and a rumbling sound resembling a railway train in the distance.

This sound passes overhead, and soon we see a tremendous black-and-white cloud rising among the German trenches. The sound of the explosion, comes a few seconds later. When others arrive, all near the same place, the German trench mortars stop immediately, and we realize the moral and real effect of high-explosive shells of large calibre.

Jews in Russia

Face Starvation

London Meeting Called to Aid Victims; Hears Details of Agony and Suffering

At a meeting held in London on behalf of the fund for the relief of Jewish victims of the war in Russia it was announced that there were 1,500,000 Jews starving in Russia.

Leopold de Rothschild, president and Lord Swaythling, Chief Rabbi Hertz, Isaac Zangwill and other prominent Jews, were present. Rabbi Hertz declared the task before those raising the fund is vast and urgent. The response to the appeal for funds from the British Jews he said was not nearly adequate mainly owing to their ignorance of the real state of affairs. For nearly a year there had been a sinister silence in the general press, broken only occasionally by a sneer at the Jews on the part of the preachers of race hatred and apologists for reaction.

The Jews, he added, were face to face with a tragedy unparalleled in the history of Jewish agony. The Petrograd authorities, Rabbi Hertz concluded, expected 1,000,000 pounds (\$5,000,000) fund from British Jews and only 60,000 pounds had been raised. He said the present call was for sacrifices and self taxation.

Shipping Unfinished Cattle

Mr. G. T. Willingmire of the Dominion department of agriculture, has been visiting different points in the west and calling the attention of farmers to the loss from exportation of unfinished cattle to the United States. These animals are shipped from Winnipeg and other cattle centres to the big packing plants of the States, and when they arrive there they are in such poor condition that the price they bring is very low compared with what good cattle bring. This matter is considered to be very serious and an effort will be made to educate the cattle growers to the advisability of keeping their cattle where they have such abundant grazing facilities, so that when they reach the live stock markets in the United States they will bring the highest market prices.

Enforce Silence in Public Places

The minister of war has sent to the military government of Paris and Lyons and the generals commanding the military districts of France large placards reading: "Keep silent; be careful, the enemy is listening."

It is ordered that these placards be placed in railway trains and street cars and other public places.

War Mad Kaiser

A Misguided Autocrat Leading the Germans to Ruin

That the ethical ideas of Wilhelm II, Emperor of Germany, have entirely changed, and that he is the leader and exponent of "Prussianism" in its crudest sense, is the opinion expressed by Poultny Bigelow, for years an intimate personal friend of the Kaiser, and author of "The German Emperor and His Neighbors," "The Borderland of Czar and Kaiser," and "The German Struggle for Liberty." Mr. Bigelow was the principal speaker at the formal opening of the University of Virginia; those views, however, were expressed in an interview with the writer.

"The German Emperor's ethical ideas have changed completely," said Mr. Bigelow, "since I knew him as a lad. Then he was a normal, healthy, average boy. Now he is war mad, the leader and exponent of Prussianism in its crudest sense. He has knowingly consented to the cruel and inhuman behavior of the Germans in this war. The use to which poison gas and the submarine have been put by the Germans is in keeping with what might be expected from a people who have come to regard themselves as the omnipotent masters of the world."

Misguided as they are, the German people see only one side of the Kaiser, the personal or the family side. They see him as the loyal husband, the kind father, the clean family man. They are so infatuated with Prussian ideals that they fail to see him in his true character, the misguided autocrat leading them to ruin.

"For twenty years they have had imprinted into their very spirit the insatiable consciousness of power. They believe they are destined to be the masters of the world. It is this ingrained belief that the Allies have got to wipe out."

"The allies will win. Of course they will. Their strength is far greater than that of the Germans, and it is this strength that will tell in the end."

"Russia is not beaten. She is like the faded serpent which, being cut in two, united again and is as strong as ever. Russia will again gather strength and sweep over Prussia, and this time it will be final. The Russians are a fine, virile people. You cannot overcome them because they never know when they are beaten."

"If the allies do win, Germany will lose Alsace-Lorraine, and all her colonies. It is right that she should do so. Germany is today a mad nation, and she must be treated as you would treat any body of mad mind."

"Germany has shown a marked incapacity for colonization. There will, therefore, be no great demand that she be given back her colonies at the close of the war."

"The German Emperor is leading his people astray. He himself was led astray by those around him. When I knew him he was normal, now he is the leader of Prussianism, and Prussianism, in its present sense, is the curse of the world."

"The Germans will go down to defeat, united around the Kaiser. He will be their hero then as he is their leader now."

German Subs are Scarce

Not Many of the German Submarines Now Left

Rt. Hon. Arthur Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, informs us that the worst of the German submarine war is over, the losses inflicted on the German submarines have been formidable. They are more than formidable, they are irretrievable. When this war started we had still to acquire experience in fighting the underwater craft. We had to learn, but after the *U-9*, the *Cressy* and the *Aboukir*, there was a lull to the *Pathfinder* and the *Hawke*, and it took a long time before the Germans did anything to the formidable. But we have grappled with the difficulty, and we have means for tracing submarines immediately they enter given areas that are among the most carefully guarded secrets of the navy. What is common knowledge among those acquainted with naval work is that we can trace a submarine travelling under water through a curious formation of the wave it creates on the surface. Our sailors are now trained to pick out this wave. Even laymen in navigation will readily understand that if there is a large object under the water, approximating a thousand tons even at a considerable depth, it will cause a displacement on the surface. This wave is not easy to pick out on a tumultuous sea, but we can do it, and moreover, once we get on the wave, there is no difficulty in following it, for the submarine is constantly sending up little air bubbles. Once on this track the submarine is doomed. It has no escape. But there are not many German submarines now. We keep sinking them, towing them in, blowing them up.

Life in these submarines is on a razor's edge. The Germans know that the fearless, tireless British navy has swept from the sea the bulk of its submarines. It takes years to train the highly-skilled men for submarine work.

Madagascar possesses the only oxen cavalry regiment in the world. The climate is so unhealthy for horses that some substitute had to be found. The oxen have been trained to manoeuvre with surprising skill, but are not especially speedy.

Courage

"Pa, what is courage?"
"Courage, my boy, is what your father shows when he keeps his shoes on when he comes into the house several hours later than he told your mother he would be."

British Admire Joffre

His Brain Planned the Recent Big Offensive in Champagne

To a neutral observer the most interesting fact disclosed by the publication of the reports of the great offensive movement begun by the British and French troops on the western front is the great admiration of the British for General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief.

English military critics are unanimous in admitting that the brain that planned the defences which stretch from the North Sea to Switzerland which instigated the great offensive movement is the brain of the great French soldier. Adverse criticisms have appeared from time to time before the present phase of the war began, and some writers have laughed at the fact that most of the pictures representing Gen. Joffre, represented him decorating and giving the "accolade" many, both in the army and out all responsible military critics now agree that, although nothing could detract from the glory gained by the British troops in the war from the retreat of Mons to the great battle which began on the 25th, the man behind the great movement is the French commander-in-chief.

Undivided praise is heard on all sides and most of it is along the following lines:

"Now, at last we can realize dimly what it means to be a commander-in-chief in the great war, to manoeuvre armies spread over half a continent, to conduct at the same time half a dozen battles, which mean nothing taken one by one and everything taken together."

"In France no doubt there have been many, both in the army and out of it, who have chafed at the delay, who have demanded that the French soldier should be allowed to do the work for which he is temperamentally fitted—to attack. Doubtless many who were too wise to utter treason questioned the wisdom of keeping men of such volatile spirits penned so long in the trenches. But Joffre knows the new France, which is so much more steadfast than the old, and above all he knows his plan. He will not have charges made for show and to please the readers of newspapers, he calls that murder."

"He does not mind if for months nothing picturesque happens. The fact that the battle of the 25th was good copy was a pure accident. He would just as soon have an inch by inch advance day after day. Down with spectacle in his motto as it should be of every general in this war, where in theatrical heroism has often spelt a woeful waste of life. France knows her man by this time, and that is why the British admire Joffre."

Strength of German Armies

Estimated That German Forces Are Over Four and a Quarter Millions

One hint towards an approximation of the strength of the German armies in the field is supplied by the Berliner Tageblatt, which now does not print individual names in the casualty lists, but simply mentions the regiments which have sustained casualties, the regiments being identified by number. Thus the Tageblatt refers to the 36th regiment of regular infantry, the 271st regiment of reserve, the 95th regiment of Landwehr, etc. There may be a few more than 369 regiments of reserve, but assuming that the highest given number represents the total, and adding up the various classes, such as Prussian Guard, Infantry, Infantry Reserve, Ersatz, Ersatz Reserve, Landwehr, Landwehr Ersatz, etc., the latest Tageblatt enumeration would give the number of Prussian infantry regiments now on service as 930. The cavalry lists would indicate 77 regiments, the field artillery 294 regiments, and the heavy artillery 38 regiments.

Wood-Using Industries of the West

In order to have definite data for merchants, manufacturers and producers to go upon, the forestry branch of the department of the interior is conducting an investigation into the good-using industries of Canada. The results are given to the public in a series of bulletins dealing with a province or groups of provinces. Ontario and the Maritime Provinces have been thus covered and Bulletin No. 50, "The Wood-Using Industries of the Prairie Provinces," is the latest to be issued. This bulletin shows the total amount of timber used in the prairie provinces in wood-working factories, indicates the proportion home grown and the amount brought in from British Columbia, Eastern Canada, the United States and foreign countries. Of the classes of timber here dealt with Eastern Canada supplies about as much as the United States, while British Columbia supplies a little more than both put together. Of the total a little over 16 per cent is cut in the prairie provinces. Other important facts concerning this feature of Canadian trade and industry are set forth. Copies of the bulletin may be had free upon application to the director of forestry, department of the interior, Ottawa.

What It Was

Willie—The last time I was here you were puzzled over a peculiar mark which you found on the wall. Did you solve it?

Gillis—Yes. It is evidently the place where the rain coming in from the roof meets the water leaking up from the cellar.

Mrs. Eke—Your maid is too familiar. You should make her keep her place.

Mrs. Wye—If I made her keep her place she'd quit her job.

Our National Highways

Road Improvement in Canada is of Vital Interest

The problem of road improvement and extension in Canada, is receiving special attention at the present time, in those circles in which this matter is one of special interest. In the older countries the organization of the various phases of national energy which are attacking this, one of the major problems of the state, has been carried to a much more advanced stage than that which exists in Canada, and with beneficial results. The town or the city, the township or the district municipality, the county, the province, the nation at large, each of these has a very material interest in the building up of the great system of highways throughout the country. The artificial boundaries which have been created for administration purposes, do not affect or destroy the wider significance of the good roads problem. It is felt that in the past the work of road construction in Canada has been confined to too great a degree by individual units, without sufficient recognition of the wider interests involved and that a distinct advance in the administration of this important department of national interests, would be registered, if some method could be evolved, whereby these at present unassociated sources of control could be co-ordinated, thus permitting this truly national problem, to be treated as a whole, on a broad and comprehensive basis.

In discussing this question, a recent issue of "Conservation of Life" cites development which have transpired of late years in Great Britain. Before the year 1909 the roads in Britain were comparatively good, but with changed methods of vehicular propulsion, the road surfaces were being gradually destroyed by increasing motor traffic, bridges and curves, which had not been dangerous with slow moving traffic became dangerous, with motor traffic. For this reason it was found necessary to devise means of overcoming the defects which were developing in the national system of highways, under changed conditions, but it was also considered just, that the cost of improvements should be met from the source which created the necessity therefor. A new tax was levied, therefor, on motor spirits and the proceeds of this, together with the revenue derived from carriage licenses was transferred to a road board, which was created by the British government in 1909, for the purpose of constructing and improving roads and bridges.

The work of the Road Board is carried on in co-operation with the local authorities, but its operations are in addition to the ordinary work of road maintenance, undertaken by the latter, grants for which are also made from the national exchequer. As a basis for the grants made by the Road Board, all roads in Great Britain are classified in three groups of highways namely, first class, second class and all other roads, the amount of the proposed grant, in each case being determined by the class of road. As a part of its duty, the Road Board collects statistics of traffic and maintains a laboratory for treating various kinds and qualities of road materials. For some years, the board has been carrying on experiments, with a view to deciding the most suitable and economical compound for surfaces, hence the recommendation of a manufacturer or a contractor is not the governing factor in selecting a road material in Britain as it is in many of not in most instances in Canada.

The magnitude of the operations of this national board may be estimated, the fact that since 1910 the revenues of the board have amounted to \$22,000,000, out of which grants and loans had been made up to March 31, 1915, totaling \$23,638,635. The results of the operations of the board is that the main arterial road system of the cities and towns, is being laid out on a scientific basis and is being linked up with the highway systems of the county and other systems throughout Britain.

In Canada, the roads are even more important from the standpoint of distribution, than they are in Great Britain where distances are comparatively short and light railways are so plentiful. In Canada the problem is also much more formidable than in Great Britain, where the old foundations and the accumulated work of centuries of road construction, affords a valuable basis for providing roads that will meet modern conditions of motor transportation, which is lacking in this new country where the work has to be done to a very large extent, from the beginning, and where transportation by road constitutes such an important factor in feeding the great trunk railways and securing economical distribution of food and kindred commodities.

It may be doubted if any adequate conception of the magnitude of the task which is before this country, in providing a comprehensive system of national highways, has as yet dawned upon the Canadian people. It is nevertheless true, that there are very few factors which will play a more important part in the development and the prosperity of the Dominion than this road problem. Hence the advantage which would accrue, from approaching the work in the most effective manner, would be correspondingly great.

The grocer had just put a new boy to work, and among the other instructions was this:

"If you do not happen to have what a customer asks for suggest something else as nearly like it as possible."

Soon a woman came into the store and asked the boy:

"Have you any fresh green stuff today?"

"No, ma'am," answered the boy, "but we have some nice bluing."

German Prisoners at Loos

Hundreds of Them Rounded up With Little Difficulty by the British

This morning at a railway station behind the front I saw some 1,400 German prisoners. Prisoners are always to me the most melancholy sight on earth; I think I would rather look on the dead on a battlefield; for men who have lost their freedom and are subject to an alien will seem, while retaining life, to have dropped out of the ranks of humanity. But these men had nothing pitiful in their air. They were very dirty and very tired, for they had marched many miles since daybreak. A few had wounds which troubled them, and all were eager for the water which some Territorials distributed. They were divided up into sections of 50 by their own non-commissioned officers and given a meal.

The prisoners were of good physique, far better than those I had seen before. They included several boys and a fair number of elderly men with the black and gold button of the Landsturm on their caps, but were about young fellows of the countryman type. The only townsman I talked to had been a salesman in a London shop.

There was no surliness or shyness about them. They did as they were bid with alacrity, and one who blundered was told by his sergeant to remember that he was a German and must show the English how to behave. Most seemed to be in good spirits in spite of their fatigue. Some of the young gunners were prepared to argue about strategy and attribute the British success to our following German models. One made jokes about Scottish soldiers and Highland veterans.

An army made up of such materials is not to be treated lightly. But it was impossible to keep from wondering whether the material spirit of these men was on a level with their physique and obvious good training. Whole companies of them had been "rounded up." Scarcely one in 50 had any sort of wound. They seemed actually relieved to be prisoners, so as to be out of the pandemonium. It is difficult to conceive of British or French troops accepting the position quite in this way.

There was another curious point about them. The majority had the light eyes and high cheek bones of one type of Slav. With the flat forage caps they had almost the air of Russian troops. Clearly these men from the fringes of Germany's ill-assorted empire were not inspired with any passionate belief in Germanism or any virulent antipathy to their opponents.

For Germany to succeed she must not only keep her armies at full strength, but she must preserve at white heat the old fanatical unyielding spirit. Even if she has the numbers of men, has she still enough of the kind of men she wants? Her stalwarts of the first line have now for the most part found graves in Flanders and Champagne and the far-away Polish levels.—John Buchan in London Times.

Christus Killed in Battle

Anton Lang, Who Played Christus Part in Passion Play, Fought With Germans

Anton Lang is dead. The famous Christus of the Oberammergau passion play, according to a despatch received by his relatives in Manitowish, Wis., was killed about a month ago. He fell in battle among the corps of troops equipped with skis which the German army formed to combat the French chamois in the Vosges mountains. The message was sent to Alois Lang, a relative, by the German government, and is considered authentic, in spite of reports of several months ago that the Christus had never joined the Kaiser's troops.

Anton Lang played the greatest role of the passion play twice, the first time in 1900 and again at the last presentation in 1910. He was the natural choice for the next play five years hence.

In private life, which means during the ten years that elapsed between each of the plays that the Oberammergau peasants give, he was a potter. His shop and his bench were perhaps the most widely photographed and postal carded of all the German tourists' spots.

Christus of Oberammergau is selected for his resemblance to the Christ he represents, as painted by the old masters. Anton Lang's face and physique were such that he might have seemed to have stepped out of Leonardo Da Vinci's canvas of "The Last Supper." Another requirement is that the Christus must lead a blameless life, and Anton Lang fulfilled this obligation as well as any of the unworshipful peasants could have desired.

Within the past year Alberta has developed from an importer of potatoes to an exporter of that product. Large shipments have been made from Medicine Hat, Bassano and many other points, according to a statement issued by the Canadian potato natural resources department.

The shipments which have left this province have gone mostly to Toronto and other Ontario points.

This is the first time in the history of Alberta that potatoes have been shipped to the eastern part of the Dominion in any quantity. "It speaks well for the potato industry in this province for the future," said a Canadian Pacific official. "Alberta has demonstrated that it can raise potatoes equal to those raised in British Columbia, and with that knowledge the province will probably grow an ever-increasing quantity."

Crawl to Freedom

From German Camp

Two British Prisoners of War Cut Barbed Wire and Flew at Night

An interesting account of the escape from Germany of two prisoners of war, one a sergeant and the other a private of a British light infantry regiment, has just come to light through the audience granted by the king at Buckingham Palace to Sergeant Birley and Private Haworth.

King George personally questioned the two soldiers at great length regarding their escape. The story told by Sergeant Birley was particularly interesting:

"It took us just four days and five nights to get free of German soil after we had once broken out of our prison at Westphalia," the sergeant said. "I went to the front with my regiment, the 1st Gloucesters, as soon as the war broke out, and was captured on October 9, 1914, near Ypres. On the way to the prison camp in Westphalia we were pretty roughly treated. One night fifty-three of us were locked in a church and had nothing to eat for more than twenty-four hours. At last they emptied a basket of mouldy bread onto the floor and left us a bucket of water. During the train journey fifty-three of us were crammed into a closed railway van for fifty-six hours. Only once were we allowed to get out, and that for a few minutes. For food we had some scraps of bread."

"At the camp I made several plans for escaping, but never got a favorable opportunity. I managed to get myself transferred to another camp and there began to make my plans which have succeeded so well."

"It was not an easy matter. The camp was, of course, surrounded by high barbed wire fencing. On each of its four fronts a sentry was posted and at night four powerful acetylene lamps lighted up the whole of the camp."

"The great night came. We waited till one of the sentries had his back turned, and then wriggled on our stomachs to the fence. I then managed to sever one strand of the fence and, to my mind, the tang of it made the greatest noise I've ever heard. But the sentry walked on. With beating heart I snapped the second strand. That made an awful noise. Still the sentry walked on. Then we crawled out, free men. I am glad we outwitted that sentry, as he had caused us a lot of trouble."

"We had to crawl for 100 yards before we could get any sort of shelter, and then we moved away as quickly as we could in the circumstances. During the night a compass which I had was a real find."

"The only food we had was a few biscuits and a little chocolate. Whenever we came near a farm the watch dogs barked. In the nights that followed the dogs always smelt us when we were stealing apples in the orchards. For three days we had no other food but apples."

"It wasn't safe to travel by day. Although we had plenty of tobacco, I had laid it down that there was to be no smoking day or night until we were out of the country. The smell of English tobacco might easily put an inquisitive German on our track."

"When we actually crossed the frontier into Holland, so cramped with sleeping out in the wet and our feet swollen and bleeding we could hardly stand. The first Dutch farmhouse was a godsend."

Permanent Munition Facilities

In whatever arrangements are made for the enlargement of the output of munitions in Canada, there ought to be a purpose of establishing permanent facilities. The empire cannot afford to be caught again so entirely unprepared, both for turning out shells and heavy guns. The safety of the empire cannot well be left to depend upon central arsenals in Britain alone. Each dominion ought to be as nearly self-sufficient as possible in the matter of finding full equipment and armament for its troops, and to have adaptability in its commercial industry for rapid concentration upon munitions in case of need. If the manufacture of large cannon is undertaken in this country, the effort should be made to concentrate the plant as much as possible under government auspices, that the nucleus of a permanent arsenal capable of handling intricate munition work may be laid. After this war there is sure to be a demand from within the empire that the organization of war industry in each important part proceed on systematic lines. That work is part of the responsibility which will fall to the imperial body to which is entrusted development of policy for closer co-operation in such matters as defence. At present Canada is an object lesson of great industrial capacity falling far short of its capacity because of lack of previous imperial organization.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

England at Her Best

It is an axiom that the Englishman always rises to the greatest heights when his country is in its worst straits. History shows that the kingdom has always had to go through the most severe trial before it found itself. What is happening now is, only on a larger scale, multiplied many-fold, the reputation of history. Men may glibly talk about Great Britain not doing her full duty to her allies. But when one considers that her navy has given the allies unlimited command of the sea when command of the sea for Germany would have lost the war to them long ago, and when one considers the stern resolve with which the British nation is facing this great burden of debt, the account must appear as standing very evenly balanced.—New York Herald.

SLEIGHS! WAGONS! WAGON BOXES!

The Bain is the old reliable vehicle.
Sleighs with cast and steel shoes
Wagons in high and low gears
Boxes, grain tight and well ironed
and all made of the best seasoned
material.

THEY WILL GIVE YOU LONG YEARS OF SERVICE

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AGENTS, DIDSBURY, ALBERTA

"Subscribe to the Patriotic Fund"

STRAYED

4 yearlings branded **W H** quarter circle over on right hip, fresh brand. Were last seen at Norman Clarke's farm on Friday, November 13th. Information leading to recovery will be rewarded by sending the information to **W. H. MacFarlane**, Elkton, P. O. d8p

FOR SALE

110 acres, three miles north and half mile east of Didsbury. 35 acres, broken, house, barn and well, fenced, an A1 dairy farm. This is a good stock farm as there is a small lake on one side. Apply to **W. H. MacFarlane**, Elkton, for terms. d8p

PUREBRED DUROCK JERSEY BOARS FOR SALE

While they last I am selling pigs that are right for a price that is right. See them before you buy. Apply **J. J. Tully**, two miles due north of Didsbury. d15p

NOTICE

Persons having cattle in their herds branded **V2** on right ribs please notify owner, **JAMES ROSEGOOD**, Didsbury.

ESTRAY

One yearling steer, red and white, small star, branded **W** not plain, on right shoulder. On **S.W. Sec. 32, Tp. 30, W. 5, Mr. J. Bode's** farm, Westcott. **W. F. Sick**, Brand reader

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Alberta Farm Lands For Sale

New Terms: One tenth cash, balance nine annual instalments, interest 6 per cent. Ten cents per acre survey fees, payable with final instalment and without interest.

For Maps and Prices apply to **Osler, Hammond & Nanton**, Winnipeg; **Lott & Co. Limited**, Calgary; or to local representative,

W. G. LIESEMER, Didsbury

Dr. A. J. Weart, M.D., C.M.
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate Toronto University. Office and residence one block west of Union Bank.

Didsbury . . . Alberta

Is your subscription to the Pioneer paid up?

Egg and Poultry Marketing

While the activities of the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture with regard to the organization of Co-operative Egg and Poultry Marketing Associations have been largely confined to date to the eastern provinces of the Dominion, the need and opportunity for work of this kind in the Western Provinces have not been overlooked.

From the fact that co-operative marketing of poultry products was something entirely new, it was thought advisable to thoroughly test out the practicability of the system before extending it to a wider area. Satisfactory results having been obtained in the East arrangements are now being made to extend the work to the western provinces.

The new field to be organized will receive the benefit of the experience of men who have been associated with the co-operative work since its inception. Mr. T. A. Benson, who for the past three years has been in charge of the co-operative organization in Prince Edward Island is being transferred to the Province of Alberta to fill a position similar to that which he has held in Prince Edward Island.

Mr. J. H. Hare, who has had an extensive experience in this work, not only with the Ontario Provincial Department of Agriculture, but also during the last two years with the commercial and marketing end of the work undertaken by the Live Stock Branch, has been given general supervision of the Egg Circle work being conducted by the Branch. Mr. Hare is now in the western provinces and will devote the greater part of his time for the next year to directing operations there. For the present he will confine his activities principally to the province of Saskatchewan.

Garbutt Business College CALGARY, ALBERTA

SUBJECTS: Bookkeeping, Typewriting, Shorthand, Rapid Calculation, Correspondence, Penmanship, Office Practice, Commercial Law, Salesmanship, Arithmetic, Multigraphing, Dictaphone Work, Billing, Higher Accountancy, Matriculation.

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Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

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Buy Your Robin Hood Rolled Oats Now

The demand for these goods has been so great that we have found it necessary to buy in car load lots

From Wednesday, Dec. 1st to Saturday, Dec. 11th

our prices will be as follows:

8 lb. sack 30c 20 lb. sack 70c 40 lb. sack \$1.30 80 lb. sack \$2.50
ROBIN HOOD FLOUR, per cwt. \$3.00 CALGARY SELECT, per cwt. \$2.50

Live and Dressed Poultry Wanted

Dressed Poultry must be free in crop, dry picked and bled

LIVE

	No. 1	No. 2
Chickens	12c	10c
Fowl . . .	9c	7c
Ducks . .	10c	7c
Turkeys .	14c	
Geese . . .	10c	

DRESSED

	No. 1	No. 2
	15c	12c
	12c	9c
	12c	9c
	18c	
	13c	

WILLIAMS & LITTLE, DIDSBURY

THE WINDOW AT THE WHITE CAT

By Mary Roberts Rinehart

(Copyright)

(Continued)

If he old lady's chin quivered a bit while Margery threw her arms around her she was mightily ashamed of it. But Heppie was made of weaker stuff. She broke into a sudden storm of sobs and left the room to stick her head in the door a moment after.

Kidneys or chops? she shouted almost belligerently.

Kidneys, Miss Letitia replied in kind.

Wardrop went with us to the station at noon, but he left us there with a brief remark that he would be up that night. After I had put Margery in a seat I went back to have a word with him alone. He was standing beside the train trying to light a cigarette, but his hands shook almost beyond control, and after the fourth match he gave it up. My minute for speech was gone. As the train moved out I saw him walking back on the platform, paying no attention to anything around him. Also had a fleeting glimpse of a man loafing on a baggage truck, his hat over his eyes.

I had arranged over the telephone that Edith should meet the train and it was a relief to see that she and Margery took to each other at once. We drove to the house immediately.

Do you know that you have not been to the office for two days? said Edith to me. And do you know that Hawes had hysterics in our front hall last night? You had a case in court yesterday, didn't you?

Nothing very much, I said, looking over her head. Anyhow, I'm tired. I don't know when I'm going back. I need a vacation.

The biggest case you ever had, Jack, the biggest retainer you ever had—I've spent that, I protested feebly. A vacation, and you only back from Pinehurst!

The girl was in trouble—is in trouble, Edith, I burst out. Any one would have done the same thing.

Of course it's your own affair, she said, not looking at me, an goodness knows I'm disinterested about it. You ruin the boys, both stomachs and dispositions, and I could use your room splendidly as a sewing room.

Edith! You abominable little liar! She dabbed her eyes furiously with her handkerchief and walked with great dignity to the door. Then she came back and put her hand on my arm.

Oh, Jack, if we could only have saved you this! she said, and a minute later, when I did not speak, Who is the man, dear?

A distant relative, Harry Wardrop, I replied, with what I think was very nearly my natural tone. Don't worry, Edith! It's all right. I've known it right along.

Pooh! Edith returned sagely. So do I know I've got to do, and be buried some day. It's being inevitable doesn't make it any more cheerful. She went out, but she came back in a moment and stuck her head through the door.

That's the only inevitable thing

PIMPLES NEARLY COVERED FACE

Especially on Forehead and Chin. Ashamed to Go Out. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured in Month and a Half.

McMillan St., Oil City, Ont.—"My face was nearly covered with pimples, especially on my forehead and chin. The trouble began with pimples and blackheads and there were times I felt ashamed to go out. They were little red lumps and then festered and I squeezed the matter out.

"I rubbed on different remedies, Salve and Cream but they did no good. Then I saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a sample. I got it and began using them and in a week's time I noticed a change. I used the sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and one box of Cuticura Soap. In a month and a half the pimples and blackheads were gone and I am completely cured." (Signed) Miss Lydia McMillan, May 23, '13.

A generation of mothers has found no soap so well suited for cleansing and purifying the skin and hair of infants and children as Cuticura Soap. Its absolute purity and refreshing fragrance alone are enough to recommend it above ordinary skin soaps, but there are added to these qualities delicate yet effective emollient properties, derived from Cuticura Ointment, which render it most valuable in overcoming a tendency to distressing eruptions and promoting a normal condition of skin and hair health. A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient when all else has failed. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. D, Boston, U.S.A.

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Easy to put on and take off. Fits well. —Look well—Wear well. All sizes for men and children. Buy them and protect yourself and family from winter ills.

Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co. Limited, Toronto.

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there is, she said.

That Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock the body of Allan Fleming was brought home and placed in state in the music room of the house.

Miss Jane had been missing since Thursday night. I called Hunter by telephone, and he had nothing to report.

I had a fearful message from Hawes late that afternoon, and a little after five I went to the office. I found him offering late editions of the evening paper to a couple of clients who were edging toward the door. His expression when he saw me was pure relief, the client's relief strongly mixed with irritation.

I put the best face on the matter that I could, saw my visitors and, left alone, prepared to explain to Hawes what I could hardly explain to myself. I've been unavoidably detained, Hawes, I said. Miss Jane Maitland has disappeared from her home.

So I understood you over the telephone. He had brought my mail and stood by impassive.

Also her brother-in-law is dead. The papers are full of it.

There was no one to do anything, Hawes. I was obliged to stay, I apologized. I was ostentatiously examining my letters, and Hawes said nothing. I looked up at him sideways, and he looked down at me. Not a muscle of his face quivered save one eye, which has a peculiar twitching of the lid when he is excited. It gave him a sardonic appearance of winking. He winked at me then.

Don't wait, Hawes, I said guiltily, and he took his hat and went out. Every line of his back was accusation. The sag of his shoulders told me I had let my biggest case go by default that day; the forward tilt of his head that I was probably insane; the very grip with which he seized the door knob, his 'Good Light' from around the door, that he knew there was a woman at the bottom of it all. As he closed the door behind him I put down my letters and dropped my face in my hands. Hawes was right.

I had not heard the door open. I forgot to tell you that a gentleman was here half a dozen times today to see you. He didn't give any name.

From around the door Hawes' nervous eye was winking wildly.

You're not sick, Mr. Knox? Never felt better.

I thought I heard—I was singing, I lied, looking him straight in the eye.

He backed nervously to the door. I have a little sherry in my office, Mr. Knox—twenty-six years in the wood, if you.

For God's sake, Hawes, there's nothing the matter with me! I exclaimed, and he went out. But I heard him stand a perceptible time outside the door before he tipped away.

Almost immediately after some one entered the waiting room, and the next moment I was facing a man I had never seen before. He was tall, with thin, colorless beard trimmed to a Van dyke point and pale eyes, blinking behind glasses. He had a soft hat crushed in his hand, and his whole manner was one of subdued excitement.

Mr. Knox? he asked from the doorway.

Yes. Come in. I have been here six times since noon, he said, dropping rather than sitting in a chair. My name is Lightfoot. I am—was—Mr. Fleming's cashier.

Yes. I was terribly shocked at the news of his death, he stumbled on, getting no help from me. I was in town, and if I had known in time I could have kept some of the details out of the papers. Poor Fleming—to think he would end it that way.

End it? Shoot himself. He watched me closely.

But he didn't, I protested. It was not suicide, Mr. Lightfoot. According to the police it was murder.

His cold eyes narrowed like a cat's. Murder is an ugly word, Mr. Knox. Don't let us be sensational. Mr. Fleming had threatened to kill himself more than once—ask young Wardrop. He was sick and despondent; he left his home without a word, which points strongly to emotional insanity. He could have gone to any one of half a dozen large clubs here or at the capital. Instead, he goes to a little third rate political club, where, presumably, he does his own cooking and hides in a dingy room. Is that sane? Murder! It was suicide, and that puppy Wardrop knows it well enough.

I have seen the police, he went on. They agree with me that it was suicide, and the party newspapers will straighten it out tomorrow. The Times-Post, which is Democratic, of course, I cannot handle.

Suicide! I said finally. With no weapon, no powder marks and with a half finished letter at his elbow.

He brushed my interruption aside. Mr. Fleming had been—careless, he said. I can tell you in confidence that some of the state funds had been deposited in the Borough bank of Manchester, and the Borough bank closed its doors at 10 o'clock today.

I arrived here last night, and I searched the city for Mr. Fleming. This morning I heard the news, I have just come from the house; his daughter referred me to you. After all what I want is a small matter. Some papers—state documents are missing and no doubt are among Mr. Fleming's private effects. I would like to go through his papers and to leave tonight for the capital.

I have hardly the authority, I replied doubtfully. Miss Fleming, I suppose, would have no objection. His private secretary, Wardrop, would be the one to superintend such a search.

Can you find Wardrop—at once. Something in his eagerness put me on my guard.

I will make an attempt, I said. Let me have the name of your hotel, and I will telephone you if it can be arranged for tonight.

Oddly enough, I could not locate Wardrop. I got the Maitland house by telephone to learn that he had left there about 3 o'clock and had not come back.

I went to the Fleming house for dinner. Edith still was there; and we tried to cheer Margery, a sad little figure in her black clothes. After the meal I called Lightfoot at his hotel and told him that I could not find Wardrop and that there were no papers at the house and that the office safe would have to wait until Wardrop was found to open it. He was disappointed and furious. From that minute in the struggle that was coming, like Fred, I was against the government.

(To be Continued)

State of Ohio, City of Toledo,) ss

Lucas County,)
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, etc.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The man who thinks before he speaks doesn't have so much to ruminate to do afterward.

Every girl knows where there is splendid material for a world famous actress.

An optimist is a person who believes in himself when nobody is looking.

True

It is bad luck to be killed on Friday.

Is that so?

Sure it is.

Why?

Sign there's going to be a funeral in the family.

There is no poisonous ingredient in Holloway's Corn Cure, and it can be used without danger of injury.

Inartistic

Did Mame turn pale when she heard the distressing news.

All but one cheek.

In Good Time

Some day the human race will say—

That truth we can vouchsafe—

If any one is left alive

When flying is made safe.

You cannot tell, unless it is a scandal, that you oughtn't to.

Dreadful

It was quite a tragedy.

What?

Girl baby born in that family and it is tongue-tied.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The Tightwad

Mabel is trying to be economical.

Must be going to marry a poor man.

That isn't the idea.

What is it?

Expects to make a hit with a millionaire.

Wanted to Know

Are there any questions? asked the wild eyed speaker after he had finished his discourse.

I have one, said a man in the audience.

What is it?

Why don't you get a hair cut?

The True Condition

I suppose that you like those that have done a lot for you.

Oh, yes, but I can't say that I like them as well as some other folks.

Why other folks, for instance?

Those I think I may be able to induce to do a lot more for me.

PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

All Growing Children

are dependent on nourishment for growth. Their health as men and women is largely established in childhood.

If your child is languid, bloodless, tired when rising, without ambition or rosy cheeks, Scott's Emulsion is a wonderful help. It possesses nature's grandest body-building fats so delicately predigested that the blood absorbs its strength and carries it to every organ and tissue and fibre.

First it increases their appetite, then it adds flesh—strengthens the bones—makes them sturdy, active and healthy.

No alcohol or narcotic in Scott's Emulsion, just purity and strength.

The Modern Miss

Percy proposed to me last night. I bet nobody ever proposed to you. Huh! You know what happened? Percy afterwards? Naw. What did? His ma spanked him.

And a Good Hand

A cat may look at a king. But it needn't expect the king to reciprocate.

No. No? Not unless the cat is a kitty and he had a good cry.

More Likely

Father is secretly taking boxing lessons.

What can his object be? Maybe he intends to be the white man's hope.

Yes, or perhaps he has to fire the cook.

A Heavy Man

He makes me tired.

Why?

He is always standing on his dignity.

I should think he would wear it out.

Could Count It All Up

Well, how do you live anyway?

I have lived on matrimony.

Huh!

Then, as you know, on matrimony.

Well?

And now I am thinking of trying matrimony.

Unappreciated

I have a good suggestion.

Let me tell you what to do with it.

Go ahead.

Carry it out and shut the door after you.

Takes a Smart Dress

You can't flatter her.

Why has she got too much sense?

No, you haven't got sense enough.

Mrs. Brown lately awoke to the solemn fact that her young daughter Margaret was gifted with an oversized imagination which threatened to run into exaggeration, and this might very easily develop into decided prevarication. And so this enthusiastic disciple of the new psychology called Margaret to the stand for a hearing.

Margaret, said she, do you remember what happened to those children in the Bible who told stories—how the big bears came out of the woods and ate them all up? She had gone a bit astray in her biblical history, but we will let that pass.

Oh, yes, mamma, said Margaret, with goose flesh shivers. I remember. Wasn't it dreadful? And I am not going to tell another story as long as I live, because, mamma, would you believe it, only yesterday when I was in the back yard playing, a great big black bear came out from under the currant bushes in the garden and bit me right on the knee.

Migrating Birds

During many of the nights in September the inhabitants of the island of Heligoland are astir with big lanterns and a kind of enormous butterfly net, the former to attract and dazzle the migrating birds when they come to earth to rest, and the latter to secure them.

Mr. Seebohm, the great authority on bird migration, states that he has known as many as 15,000 skylarks to be caught on the island in a single night. The migrating birds are always interesting to the ships that ply across the North sea and the Baltic. In September they settle on yard arms on deck rather tired, and the seamen catch flies and collect them into receptacles for the benefit of the birds.

The Reason

They say that contentment is better than great riches. I wonder who knows about it? Lots of people.

How is that? There are more people who can get the contentment than can get the riches.

Easiest Thing you Know

You simply can't persuade some persons.

Oh, pshaw! It's a fact. Some of them are the contrariest things alive.

Did you ever try to persuade them that they are smart and handsome?

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The Practical Part

He had a scheme to make a million. Then why did you break away so suddenly?

I wanted to escape before he wanted to borrow a dime.

Might Take It Literally

John, you shouldn't have told him to drop in any time.

Why not, my dear? He is an old friend. That was no more than simple hospitality.

But he has just bought a new flying machine.

A Pill for Brain Workers.—The man who works with his brains is more liable to derangement of the digestive system than the man who works with his hands, because the one calls upon his nervous energy while the other applies only his muscular strength. Brain fog begets irregularities of the stomach and liver, and the best remedy that can be used is Permelee's Vegetable Pill. They are especially compounded for such cases and all those who use them can certify to their superior power.

On Trust

I trust that I am a person of intelligence.

Ah, I see!

See what?

What an elevating thing faith must be.

Not for Himself Alone

Had you any leap year proposals? Can't say that I have.

You're slow.

My auto has received a couple.

CHILDHOOD AILMENTS

Ailments such as constipation, colic, colds, vomiting, etc., seize children of all ages and the mother should be on her guard against these troubles by keeping a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house. If any of these troubles come on suddenly the Tablets will cure them, or if the little one is given an occasional dose of the Tablets he will escape these troubles. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

His Business to Hide Them

The court appears to be prejudiced against my client, exclaimed the lawyer with some heat.

In what particular, may I ask? inquired the judge, looking over his spectacles.

Oh, it is plain enough, replied the agitated counsel. Didn't you say just a moment ago that you wanted to get at the facts in the case?

I hear you are going to get an auto. That's the talk.

How can you afford it?

Family has agreed to go without butter for a week.

A WOMAN'S PROBLEM

In the looking-glass a woman often sees wrinkles, hollow circles under eyes, "crow's feet," all because she did not turn to the right remedy when worn down with those troubles which are distinctly feminine. Backache, headache, pains, lassitude, nervousness and drains upon vitality—bring untold suffering to womanhood and the face shows it. The nervous system and the entire womanly make-up feels the tonic effect of

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

It allays and subdues nervous excitability, irritability, nervous exhaustion, and other distressing symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic diseases of the feminine organs. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency. Known everywhere and for over 40 years as the standard remedy for the diseases of women. Your dealer in medicines sells it in liquid or sugar-coated tablet form; or you can send 50 one-cent stamps for a trial box of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription Tablets. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. PIERCE'S PLEASANT-PELLETS REGULATE AND INVIGORATE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. SUGAR-COATED TINY GRANULES.

Jack Hunter's Thanksgiving

How He Dined on Thanksgiving Day

By DELIA ELLISON

Jack Hunter, a sailor boy, having some ashore with some companions on the arrival of his ship after a three years' cruise, following sailor customs, proceeded to blow in all his savings within a few days.

Now, this was sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind, for they had all received permission to go to their homes to spend Thanksgiving, and, having spent all his money instead, he had not the wherewithal to pay for a ticket on the railroad to anywhere.

"What'll you do, Jack," asked Joe Baxter, one of his mates—"go back aboard the ship for the ordinary Thanksgiving dinner of salt pork, with plum duff thrown in for Thanksgiving, or walk where you are going?"

"I'll not go to the ship," Jack replied. "I don't like the railroads, anyway. They're dangerous. They swing around the curves in a way to make an old salt sick, and if they don't make him sick they scare him to death, which is worse. There's no sea room on a railroad, and when two trains are comin' together head on on the same track there's no sheerin' off, and there's no sayin' of life by jumpin' into the water, for there's nothin' but hard ground below. No, sir. I want an open sea for my meanderin's. I'm goin' to walk."

"What you going to do for grub on the way?"

"Reckon I'll fish in the streams."

"Fish! You can't eat the measly little fish that swim in fresh water."

This staggered Jack. He was born on the ocean, his father having been captain of a schooner, and his knowledge of the land was very meager. His



"YOU CAN'T BE MY MARGIE"

parents were both dead, and he had no brothers or sisters; consequently he had no reason for going to where his mother had lived. There was no one he cared to see, no one with whom to eat a Thanksgiving dinner after he got there. He was somewhat discouraged at the information that fresh water fish were not eatable, for he could not think of any way to support himself on a journey except by grub out of the water. He hesitated whether to try it or go back on to the ship.

But there was one attraction that decided him to go on. During one year that he had lived on land he had played with a little girl named Margie. What her other name was he didn't know. Margie was the only being living—if, indeed, she did live—who connected him with the past. He longed to see her just once to ask her if she remembered playing hide and seek in the haystacks with him.

So he started out the morning of Thanksgiving day to walk to the village where he had spent this one year. He didn't remember much about the route, but had been told that he must proceed in a northwesterly direction. Baxter had 25 cents left, which he bestowed upon Jack. After a discussion as to how the money had best be spent it was decided that Jack would need a compass even more than food. So they stepped into a shop, bought a compass, and after a farewell handshake Jack started on his journey.

Jack soon found that he could get on better by inquiring the way than by relying on his compass, for sometimes the compass would take him across a

bay, and a man he met told him how he could go by road. About noon, getting hungry, he stepped into a small restaurant and traded his compass for a couple of sandwiches. During the afternoon a glimmering of memory came to him as to the route he passed over, and here and there a house, a clump of trees, a meadow, a bridge, struck him familiarly. About dusk he came to the schoolhouse where he and Margie had learned to spell words of one and two syllables, had played at recess and had gone together to their homes after school let out.

After that he didn't need a compass or any one to tell him the way—this is, he wouldn't have needed either had it not been for night coming on. He pursued his way, guided rather by distance than sight, and, presently coming to a crossroad, he remembered that Margie used to live down the road to the right for about half a mile. So he turned into it and walked on, though overhanging trees darkened the way.

Jack had proceeded down the crossroad about a quarter of a mile when he came to a house. It couldn't be the house where Margie had lived, for that house, as has been stated, was half a mile from the crossing of the roads. At any rate, it had seemed that distance to Jack sometimes when he triangulated it with his little seven-year-old legs. But what surprised him was that the house looked like the house in which Margie had lived. The only light was one downstairs in the rear. Jack went back where he saw the light and looked in through a window.

The sight he saw excited an appetite already keen. He was looking into a kitchen, and viands were cooking on a stove. There was no sound except the sizzling of the cooking viands. Jack put his hand to the sash and found he could easily raise it. He did so, and the odor of the cooking, mingled with the sound of the sizzling, was delicious to a hungry man. Together they took away every vestige of conscience. He climbed into the window, determined to partake of the refreshment before him.

The first thing he did was to throw open the oven door, and there was a turkey just turning a delicious brown. Jack had served a term in the galley aboard ship, and he instinctively basted the sizzling bird. Then he uncovered a dish on the rear of the stove and from the delicious odor it emitted judged that it was a mince pie being warmed. Other dishes were in process of preparation, but Jack was so entranced with the turkey and the pie that he took little notice of them.

It was hard for him to wait till the turkey was thoroughly cooked, but he held on to himself and waited. Finally he could refrain no longer, and, "dishing up," he placed the various viands on the table and sat down to eat.

Jack remembered that his mother used to ask a blessing before each meal. He could not repeat a blessing to save his life, but he was so thankful for the delicious dinner provided for him by Providence that he shut his eyes, bent his head and expressed his thanks in his own peculiar way. Then, straightening up and opening his "blinkers," he sat for a few moments rigid. A young woman stood looking at him from the other end of the room. On her face was an expression of consternation at seeing a man sitting at her table about to eat her Thanksgiving dinner.

"Ship ahoy!" said Jack by way of speaking to this person, who had so suddenly appeared on the scene.

"Well, I declare!" was the reply.

"Would you mind tellin' me what port you hail from?"

"Would you mind telling me what you mean by making yourself at home in my house and eating my dinner?"

"Is this your dinner?"

"My dinner! Goodness gracious, what impudence!"

Had Jack not been in his sailor toga doubtless the girl would have been frightened out of her senses. As it was, she was simply astonished. Besides, Jack was a good looking chap, with an honest eye in his head, and when, realizing the situation, a smile broke out on his comely young face the owner of the dinner could not help responding in kind. Jack rose and in a few words told her how he had just reached port and had been given leave to go home for Thanksgiving; that he had no home and had been looking for a little girl he used to play with called Margie when hungry as a bear he had stumbled on a dinner. Then he begged her pardon for proposing to eat what belonged to her and added that he would go on a quarter of a mile farther to where Margie used to live when he was a boy.

"Why, my name is Margie," said the girl. "I'm Margaret Wharton."

"You can't be my Margie! She was a little bit of a—Anyway, it was farther from the crossroads to her house than this house is."

"Are you Jack Hunter?"

"Of course I am. How did you stumble on that?"

"Why, Jack?"

"What's the matter? Is this a story in a book, or am I Jack Hunter, able

seaman on the—

"You're Jack, and I'm Margie, and you've just come in time to eat a Thanksgiving dinner with me. Sit down."

They talked so fast, each constantly breaking in on what the other was saying without stopping from doing justice to the dinner, that it would be impossible to lay down just what they said, but Margie got in information that her parents were dead, her only brother was somewhere else and she was teaching school in a neighboring city. She had come to the old homestead to spend Thanksgiving by herself and while waiting for the dinner to be cooked had gone to a neighbor's to borrow some articles which she had forgotten to provide.

Well, to make a long story short, these two, each being quite alone in the world, decided, as Jack expressed it, to convoy each other. Jack concluded not to go back to sea, accepting a position with a boat builder. In time Margie gave up her school, and the couple are now quite contented with their lot and under Margie's able management of their finances slowly accumulating funds as well as a family.

Prehistoric Relics From Africa.

Central Africa was once the home of a highly civilized people. The latest proof of this comes from Leo Frobenius, a German explorer, who collected and brought back to Berlin recently many specimens of ancient art. Much of this material is not older than the sixth century after Christ, but the various objects were found in the ruins of places from 15 to 25 feet below the surface, and these buildings had been built on the ruins of still older and more pretentious structures. The latter were of solid, well built masonry with court yards and gardens surmounted by roofs of tiles.

Some of the finest specimens of statuary and bas reliefs in bronze, terra cotta and carved quartz come from these prehistoric ruins. They rival in perfection of workmanship the best relics of ancient Egypt, thus proving that in very remote ages Central Africa must have been inhabited by a highly civilized people, and supporting the theory that Africa was the seat of the first high civilization which was transmitted across the Mediterranean to Europe, while the peoples who had founded it sank gradually into a condition of savagery, through what cause we can only conjecture.

Shady and Sunny Side of Japan.

A remarkable difference exists between the climates of western and central Japan, so much so that these districts are distinguished by the two names Sanindo—shady side—and Sanyodo—sunny side—respectively. During the long and rigorous winter of western Japan the central provinces, bordering the inland sea, enjoy dry and comparatively mild weather. The two regions are separated by mountain ranges, and the factors determining their climate conditions are distinct. A Japanese writer says that while the winter climate of central and southern Japan depends on the south-western monsoons, that of the western coast is direct—related to the barometric area of north China.

A Prophetic Dream.

One of the most inapplicable forms of dream is the prophetic one, instances of which are abundant. The late Lord Dufferin when in Paris dreamed one night that he was in a hearse en route for the cemetery. A day or so later he was entering the lift at a hotel when he recognized the attendant as the driver of the hearse in his dream. He stepped back and the lift ascended without him. As it neared the top something broke, and it crashed to the bottom again, killing every one in it.

Hard to Suit.

"Maria," sharply asked Mr. Dorkins, "is that worthless young whipper-snapper of a Dick Doogood still coming to see Bessie?"

"What do you mean by talking that way, John?" said Mrs. Dorkins. "He hasn't been here in six weeks."

"Hasn't he? Is the scoundrel trifling with her affections?"

A Lack of Foresight!

The primary teacher asked for volunteers in story telling or singing, and one little girl finally offered her services. She came to the front of the room and after standing quietly for a moment, turned to the teacher and remarked:

"Gee! I wish I had kept still."

Even in That Day.

From Ree's dictionary, published in 1825:

"Shopping—Among women, going about from shop to shop, buying little articles perhaps, perhaps not, but always pulling about great quantities of goods."—Boston Transcript.

Cautious.

Mrs. Peck—Mr. Highlier never takes his wife out in his automobile. Peck—I guess he doesn't care to have two unmanageable things on his hands at one time.—Boston Transcript.

While you are dreaming of the future act in the present.

PUZZLES THE TRAVELER.

The Native Names of Various Foreign Cities and Countries.

A person who is starting on a trip around the world must be thoroughly acquainted with the names of the different places in which he is to stop or he will find himself much perplexed on arriving at the same. One would think that London is called London the world over, but such is not the case. Once you arrive in France and London become Londres. To most persons in Canada, the capital of Turkey is called Constantinople, but the inhabitants of the Ottoman empire call their chief city Stamboul, and it appears as such on all Turkish maps.

Rome and Florence in Italy may sound all right to the average Canadian, but once you visit the two cities you discover that they are called Roma and Firenze, respectively. Not one in six of the ordinary inhabitants of Greece call their country by such name. The proper name is Helles.

Most travelers making their first visit to the Holy Lands are startled by the announcement that Jerusalem is called El Kuds, the Sea of Galilee, Bahr Tubaripheh; River Jordan, Sheriat el Kebir; the Dead Sea, Bahr Lut, and Bethlehem, Belt Lahm.

Every person in the Dominion knows what country you are referring to when speaking of Switzerland, but the traveler visiting the little European republic discovers that the inhabitants of the same call it everything but Switzerland. The population of that country is mostly made up of French and Germans with about six per cent. of Italians and those nationalities call it respectively La Suisse, Schweiz and Svizzera.

Three peoples in one country calling that country by three different names may appear bad enough, but the English and other tourists stopping in the capital of Egypt call it Cairo, the French officials stationed there call it Le Caire, and the Arabs, who were there first and should know best, call it Masr el Kahira.

A Japanese has to leave his own country and go to the nearest English-speaking settlement to know he has ever been in Japan at all. Japan, to its own natives is Nipon or Nippon—whichever way you think gets nearest to their pronunciation.

Likewise there is no China and more strangely still, there is no word in Chinese to represent China as a whole. We of the outside always think of that vast republic as of one country and of one people, whilst in reality it is practically a number of countries with a wide divergence of language and race. The natives range from copper to almost white, and vary in religion from Buddhists to Jews, and in language from Siamese and French in the south to Russian in the north.

The best way to express the term China and the one most often used seems to be Chung Kwoh, China proper, but it is to be expected that the new Government will soon adopt a more comprehensive name for its country along with its other modern improvements.

Most Chinese towns with which we think we are familiar are quite something else if we happen to visit them—such as Kwang Chou, for Canton. Corea calls itself Taisien; the natives of Siam when speaking of their country refer to it as Thai, and the Persian thinks he lives in Iran.

Strength of Eggshells.

Most people are aware of the power of eggshells to resist external pressure on the ends, but not many would credit the results of tests recently made, which appear to be genuine. Eight ordinary hens' eggs were submitted to pressure applied externally all over the surface of the shell, and the breaking pressures varied between 400 and 675 pounds per square inch. With the stresses applied internally to twelve eggs these gave way at pressures varying between thirty-two and sixty-five pounds per square inch. The pressure required to crush the eggs varied between forty and seventy-five pounds. The average thickness of the shells was thirteen-thousandths of an inch.

Famine Origin of Game.

Herodotus learned from the Lydians that the Greek ball game originated in a prolonged famine in Lydia. For some time they endured it, but at last they invented dice, knucklebones, the ball and all other games except draughts. One day they played these games so as to keep their minds off food; the next day they took food and did not play. This alternation ended their provisions for eighteen years, at the end of which time, the situation still being desperate, half the population emigrated. One can only suppose that the ball games were not very athletic, otherwise the increased appetite given by them must have undone much of the saving.

Cook (aghast)—Och, mum, I've spilt a taycup o' milk over the front of me besht dress, an' I'm thinkin' I'm after spilin' it intirely.

Mistress—Oh, Mary, how could you! Was it all we had?

Moral.

Every day a new cure for something is announced, but also one or more new diseases are found. The moral is to stay in the fresh air, eat plain food and quit worrying.

HOW SCOTSMEN MARRY

CURIOUS LAWS AND CUSTOMS IN THE LAND OF CAKES.

The Old Gretna Green Weddings, Which Consisted of a Mere Declaration Before the Village Blacksmith, Have Passed and the Scottish Laws Governing Matrimony Are Highly Intricate.

If you ask anyone, layman or lawyer, outside of Scotland to give you a correct definition of the marriage laws of Scotland, there is the ten-to-one chance that he will be unable to do so. People have been heard to gravely declare that if a person, even in jest, introduced a lady as his wife to somebody else in Scotland, they were thereby tied to, other in matrimonial bonds. Others who do not "joke with difficulty" have been heard to state their belief that many Scots do not know whether they are married or single! Such matrimonial travesties may have had some semblance of reality in the romantic days of Gretna Green, when runaway couples were united in wedlock by the village blacksmith, but in these days a higher standard is placed upon the ceremony of marriage, both by the civil law and the law of the church.

Only the other day an important point arising out of evidence given by a Scottish minister at a bigamy trial in London was settled by the Registrar-General for Scotland, who has laid it down that "witnesses are essential" to the due observance of a Scottish marriage. The essence of the Scots' law is that marriage is essentially a civil contract. Thus, if two parties in the presence of witnesses solemnly and deliberately say to each other, "You are my wife," "You are my husband," they are as indissolubly married as if the whole ceremony, of banns, clergyman, and marriage lines had been gone through. No need, therefore, for anxiety on the marriage day about mistakes in these formalities; the want of any or all of them does not in the least impair the validity of the marriage. Or again, if a man and woman write, say, on the fly-leaf of a Bible the words, "I take you, A, for my wife," and "I take you, B, for my husband," respectively, and add their signatures, both intending to marry, they are as firmly knit as if they had been wedded by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Such are the unromantic facts of a Scottish marriage.

The propriety of allowing marriages to be effected in this simple way without the safeguard of any religious ceremony has often been questioned, but the fact remains that the Legislature allows it and that "it is suited," as one authority has said "to the Scottish national character and circumstances." It cannot be said, however, that such marriages are regarded with favor either by the law or by public opinion.

Another interesting point cropped up the other day when a minister refused to marry any couple whose names had been published on the registrar's board instead of having been proclaimed in the parish church. He did not object to the registrar's certificate on the ground that proclamation in the church was a guarantee of greater publicity, but simply that it was a prerogative of the minister that he was not obliged to marry parties unless after proclamation of banns. In olden days the fees charged by church officials or kirk session for proclamations of banns were very heavy. An ordinary charge was \$5 to \$7 50, but sometimes it rose as high as \$10. After the Marriage Notice Act of 1878 came into operation (for the express purpose of encouraging regular marriages), the church had to set its house in order, and in 1880 an act was passed by the General Assembly, in which it was decreed that the fee for proclamation of banns and certificates should in no case exceed 60 cents. When originally instituted, proclamation of banns was made on three successive Sundays preceding the marriage, but it is now sufficient if proclamation is made on one Sunday "for the first, second, and third times."

Disenters of strong opinions like to show their independence by patronizing the registrar rather than the Clerk of the Kirk-Session, but the women still have the preference to be "wed in the kirk." The marriage "lines" are issued by the session clerk or the registrar, as the case may be, and the minister of any church can carry through all the formalities of the marriage at the bride's home or in an hotel. A small party of relatives, or a large assembly, is gathered, according to the accommodation of the house and the means at disposal. The more fashionable have their weddings about noon or two o'clock. But a great number of marriages take place in the evenings about seven or eight o'clock. Among the working classes Friday evening is the popular time, and in Glasgow and the other great towns the last Friday of the year sees as many weddings as any ordinary month. In recent years in Scotland marriages in church have become quite common among the "better class" people, but it is not often that a couple belonging to the artisan population are wedded in church.

As is the case in England, civil marriages are greatly on the increase in Scotland. They provide a lucrative business for a certain class of solicitors in large towns.

PATRIOTIC = MEETING = AT WESTCOTT FRIDAY, DEC. 17

at 8 p.m.

SPEAKERS:

J. E. STAUFFER, M.L.A.
G. B. SEXSMITH

There will also be a programme of Patriotic singing and recitations

You are requested to bring in anything you have to be

Auctioned

for the benefit of the Fund

Ladies please bring lunches for sale

By order of Committee

New York Life Insurance Co.

Strongest in the World

Total Ins. in force..... \$2,400,000,000
Total Assets..... \$ 800,000,000
Canadian & British Ins. in force..... \$ 110,000,000
Invested in Canada and Great Britain \$ 25,000,000

Live Agent Wanted for Didsbury District

Direct contract with Home Office. Full Commissions—Renewals and Pension.

Mutual Company—No Stockholders. Lowest Expense Ratio Liberal Annual Dividend policies with Disability Benefits at lowest net cost.

GEO. H. PAGE

Agency Director
CALGARY

AUCTION SALE

GEORGE MCCOY

Under instructions from Mr. Geo. McCoy, I will sell by public auction on the S. E. ¼ Sec. 4, Tp. 31, Rge. 2, W. 5th M., 3 miles east and 2 miles south of Didsbury, known as the Noah Hallman farm, on

Thursday, December 16

the following, consisting of:

5 HEAD HORSES—Mare, wgt. 1500 lbs., 8 yrs.; mare, wgt. 1150 lbs., 7 yrs.; (both of the above mares are supposed to be in foal); gelding, wgt. 1600 lbs., 8 yrs.; gelding, wgt. 1250 lbs., 7 yrs.; driving horse, wgt. 1200 lbs., 9 yrs.

24 HEAD CATTLE—11 A1 dairy cows; 10 yearlings and 3 spring calves.
HOGS, POULTRY—10 shoats; pair of geese; 100 good rock hens.

IMPLEMENTS, Etc—8 ft. Massey-Harris binder; forks; McCormick mower; set sleighs; Deering mower; hay stacker; horse rake; 2 wagons; 4 horse power; Cockshutt gang plow; new; set truck scales and wheelbarrow;

set lever harrows; disc drill; open buggy; hay stacker; grain box; hay rack; grindstone; whiffletrees; chains, etc.

HARNESS—3 sets heavy work harness in good repair; set single harness, nearly new.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—Gurney Oxford range, nearly new; DeLaval cream separator; 6 gal. cream can, new; couch; heating stove; kitchen table; 6 kitchen chairs; 6 dining chairs; 2 rockers; kitchen cabinet; china cabinet; linoleum 12 x 14 ft.; 2 centre tables; writing desk; 3 iron beds with mattresses and crib; 2 bedroom suites; bureau; rug; pictures; window shades; cooking utensils; quantity of dishes; barrel churn; 2 buttercups and other articles too numerous to mention.

As Mr. McCoy is leaving for the east everything will be sold.

Sale at 12 o'clock sharp.

Lunch at 11.30

TERMS—All sums of \$20 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 12 months will be given on approved joint bankable notes bearing interest at 8 per cent. 4 per cent. off for cash on all sums over \$20.

J. N. PATON, P. R. REED,
Auctioneer Clerk

CLEAN OUT

AUCTION SALE

MRS. A. A. OLSEN

Under instructions from Mrs. A. A. Olsen, I will sell by public Auction on the premises, on Sec. 30, Tp. 31, Rge. 2, W. 5th, 5 1-2 miles west and 1 mile north of Didsbury, on

Wed., December 15th, 1915

commencing at 10.30 a.m., the following, consisting of:

21 HEAD HORSES—Team matched Geldings, Percheron, 6 and 7 yrs., wgt. 3000; team matched geldings, 3 and 5 yrs., wgt. 2700; team, matched, gelding and mare, black, 3 and 5 yrs., wgt. 2400; hay mare, 6 yrs., wgt. 1300; hay gelding, 11 yrs., wgt. 1250; grey mare, 8 yrs., wgt. 1450; hay mare, 3 yrs., wgt. 1200; brown mare, 6 yrs., wgt. 1100; 2 fillies, rising 2 yrs., heavy stock; team mares, 4 and 12 yrs., wgt. 2400; mare, 6 yrs., wgt. 1300; 5 spring colts, heavy stock. The above mares are supposed to be in foal to a registered Percheron

54 HEAD CATTLE—18 A1 Dairy cows, 3 fresh, balance supposed in calf; 6 2 yr.-old steers, rising 1 yrs.; 6 2 yr.-old heifers, rising 3 yrs.; 11 steers and heifers, rising 2 yrs.; 11 spring calves; Shorthorn Durham bull, grade; regis-

A Valuable Bulletin

Valuable bulletins on farm buildings are now being issued by agricultural authorities all over Canada and the United States. The College of Agriculture of the University of Saskatchewan was engaged in this most useful work; the government of British Columbia entered into a co-operative agreement with the University, and the series of farm bulletins listed is the result. The agricultural information contained herein, and the plans and bills of material were prepared under the immediate supervision of Mr. W. J. Rutherford, Dean of the College of Agriculture, and thus give up-to-date and authoritative views on the agricultural subjects dealt with. The information concerning lumber is supplied by the Forest Service of the Government of British Columbia.

In the building plans, five things are aimed at in particular:

(1.) That they should be specially designed to meet Prairie conditions.

(2.) That they should be simple and practical to meet the needs of the average farmer.

(3.) That ordinary stock sizes of lumber should be used throughout in order to keep the cost low.

(4.) That it should be easy for the farmer to make additions to the buildings whenever more accommodation should be needed.

(5.) That the details of the plans should be readily alterable to suit individual needs.

The plans printed in these bulletins show enough detail for them to be used as working plans. Any one wishing to obtain large-scale working plans can secure them at cost by writing to the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C.

While it is understood that the agricultural authorities in Alberta and Manitoba have already published pamphlets on farm buildings, and contemplate issuing others, it

tered Ayrshire bull; 2 yrs. old.

101 HEAD HOGS—6 A1 brood sows; 44 fall pigs; Berkshire boar; 50 shoats, wgt. 150 lbs. each; 100 bushels potatoes.

IMPLEMENTS, Etc.—22 Shoe Cockshutt drill with grass seed attachment; bicycle; 16 disc harrow; hay rack, 10 ft.; 8 ft. McCormick binder; mower; lever harrow, 16 ft.; grindstone; combination plow; set 14 sleighs; gang plow, 14 inch, with breaker bottom; pump jack; buggy; set shafts; pole, complete; gasoline engine, 1 1-2 horse power; Chatham fan mill; a quantity of wood; 8 inch grinder; set blacksmith tools, including anvil, vice, bellows, etc.; set car penter tools; wheelbarrow; Ford automobile in first class condition; quantity grain sacks; farm wagon, complete with top box; 2 iron wheel farm trucks; 8 ft windmill head with stub tower including timber to complete tower; quantity of hardwood; a hay loader with slings and rope.

HARNESS—4 sets heavy work harness; set light driving harness; stock saddle; doz. horse collars; doz. halters; quantity hog wire.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—Range; base heater; sofa; 3 iron beds and springs; mattress; Childs Iron cot; cook stove; oak bed and stand; 2 commodes; Kimble organ; 2 rocking chairs; Morris chair; 12 kitchen chair; dining room table; sideboard; writing desk; 2 stands; dozen pictures; quantity of dishes; pails; pots; crockery-ware; 10 gal. barrel churn with foot tread; No. 1 Mellotte separator; 5 doz. glass sealers.

TERMS—All sums of \$15 and under cash; over that amount 12 months credit on approved joint bankable notes bearing 8 per cent. interest. 5 per cent. off for cash on all sums over \$15.

LUNCH AT 12.30

G. B. SEXSMITH, Auctioneer
W. G. Liesemer, Clerk

is believed that all prairie farmers will be interested in the British Columbia bulletins, and editions for general distribution on the prairies have accordingly been printed.

This bulletin is worth while and our readers would do well to secure a copy by writing to the Chief Forester, B. C. Government, Victoria, B. C., for a copy which will be found very valuable on any farm.

FOR SALE

Good two-storey, 8 roomed house, good barn and drive shed, good well and good corrugated metal cistern, with hard and soft water; 3 1-2 acres of land; in east Didsbury. Good buy for straight cash, or will trade for part cattle and horses. Apply to

I. HERBER, East Didsbury

British Columbia Forest Products

PLANS FOR FARM BUILDINGS

WITH BILLS OF MATERIAL AND INSTRUCTIONS HOW TO BUILD

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|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. General Purpose Barns. | 6. Piggeries & Smoke Houses. |
| 2. Dairy Barns. | 7. Poultry Houses. |
| 3. Beef Cattle Barns. | 8. Implement Sheds and Granaries. |
| 4. Horse Barns. | 9. Silos and Root Cellars. |
| 5. Sheep Barns. | 10. Farm Houses. |

No expense or trouble has been spared in making these booklets of real value to the farmer. The building plans, the up-to-date information concerning the handling of cattle, horses, sheep, pigs and poultry, and other farm subjects contained in the booklets, have been prepared by the College of Agriculture of the University of Saskatchewan, and are specially designed for prairie conditions. Information concerning the proper wood to use and the means of figuring cost of material before building are supplied by the Forest Service of British Columbia. The object of these bulletins is to help farmers to use material grown and manufactured in Canada. By showing the prairie farmer how to use our Western lumber to the very best advantage, farm building is made easier and cheaper. Good service and satisfaction for the consumer will increase the market for British Columbia lumber. It is upon her great lumbering industry that the prosperity of British Columbia mainly depends. It is sound business for everyone to help build up the West by buying home products.

Any of the above bulletins in which you are interested will be mailed free upon application to the Chief Forester, Victoria, B. C. Complete reference sets will also be supplied to lumber dealers on request.

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See Window Display
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Join the
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To Show Your
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PEABODYS

Loyal Canadians in towns from coast to coast are joining this Patriotic Movement in preparation against outrages such as the German bomb explosion at the Peabody Overall Plant, in Walkerville, attempt on railroad bridges, Windsor Armoury, etc.

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and Exchange it for a Home Guard Button

I will lend my moral support to The Home Guard. I promise to uphold the hand of His Majesty, to protect the homes and the institutions of the Dominion and to assist our Government in every way within my power.

As a pledge of which I will wear a Home Guard Button.

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Street Address _____

Present coupon for exchange at nearest agent of PEABODY OVERALLS

The Value of Grain Screenings

The Western Farmers Said to Loose Enormous Sums on Dirt

The farmers of the three prairie provinces threw away \$650,000 out of the crop of 1913. That is a large amount of money, but it is a conservative estimate of the cost of transporting 100,000 tons of screenings from the prairies to the lake terminals, where, it might be remarked in passing, this gift of the western farmers was bestowed upon our American cousins at a price which afforded a very long profit to the elevators that sold them. That amount of money judiciously expended would go far to ridding the whole prairie country of noxious weeds.

The farmers can no longer claim that they have no authoritative data on this subject, as the Dominion government has just issued a very brief and comprehensive bulletin on "Grain Screenings," by J. R. Dymond, B.A., with "Results of Feeding Experiments," by E. S. Archibald, B.S.A., and E. C. Elford, B.S.A., Dominion Poultry Husbandman. The bulletin covers the composition of screenings, their present disposal, their uses in the United States, Western Canada and Eastern Canada, and under the heading of "feeding experiments" descriptions of the feeding of cows, swine, lambs and poultry.

In the last few pages is a very careful summing up of the whole situation. Here in brief are some of the conclusions: "On a car of 1,200 bushels of wheat, carrying a 3 per cent. dockage, the grower loses 36 bushels in screenings, 60 per cent. of which is valuable feed worth at least \$25 per ton, when bran sells at \$28. This means a loss of \$16.20 in feed. Charges for transporting the 36 bushels from the average Saskatchewan farm to the lake front amount to \$7.02, making a cash loss of \$23.22 on the car. Much of this loss could have been avoided by the farmer had he insisted that the thresher operate his separator so as to clean the grain better at threshing time. A grower who owns his own threshing machine should fit it with a set of sieves that will make it possible for him to clean his grain as he threshes it. If he depends on custom threshing, he should insist on the thresher operating his separator so as to clean the grain and the thresher should have a certain compensation for doing slower work. Nine manufacturers of threshing machines, including practically all machines in use in Western Canada state that their machines are, or may be fitted with screens and operated to separate most of this material, and going further, claim that they are willing to do all they can to lessen the waste entailed in shipping dirty grain.

The black seeds, those that will come through a one-fourteenth perforated zinc screen, have considerable value as fuel, and where coal is used, they can be burned to advantage. It must be remembered that elevator screenings, containing the finer black seeds, cannot be properly ground up by an ordinary chopper, but require special machinery, expensive in itself and costly to operate. Failing such machinery, the screenings should be cleaned over the one-fourteenth perforated zinc screen before grinding and the residue from the re-cleaned screenings can easily then be destroyed. The increased value of the feed when these black seeds are taken out is sufficient to pay for the cost of separating them."

The feed experiments were made most thoroughly with cattle, sheep, swine and poultry and the conclusions reached are elaborately tabulated. The importance of proper screening to the grain grower, thresherman, miller and feed manufacturer is minutely detailed and a summary given, in which it is set forth:

That the material removed from grain at terminal elevators consists of shrunken and broken kernels of wheat, oats, barley and flax, besides varying proportions of a very large number of weed seeds.

That up to the present, most of the screenings from our terminal elevators have been exported to the United States, where they have been reclaimed and used in various forms in feeding live stock.

That on account of the extremely small size of some, and the hard, flinty seed-coats of others, the complete pulverization of all of the weed seeds in screenings cannot be accomplished by an ordinary chopper.

That screenings recleaned over a one-fourteenth inch perforated zinc screen to remove the finer weed seeds (black seeds) may be satisfactorily ground by ordinary choppers, if reasonable care is taken in the separation and grinding.

That feeding stuffs manufactured from screenings, not properly recleaned, sometimes contain thousands of vital noxious weed seeds per pound. Such material should never be fed as it is liable to introduce weeds that entail the loss of thousands of dollars.

That feeding experiments have proven that the black seeds are useless as feed and expensive as adulterants. Their admixture in any considerable quantity to other feed makes it unpalatable for all kinds of stock.

That screenings without the black seeds, may be fed freely to horses, cattle, sheep or swine, but it is more profitable to have such screenings composed not more than 50 to 60 per cent. of the total grain ration. Buckwheat screenings are especially valuable as poultry feed.

That more attention to the cleaning of grain as it is threshed will save the cost of transporting the screenings to the terminal elevators, and will leave the grower in possession of much valuable feed which, if he does not need for his own use, will find

ready sale among live stock men. That the growth of weeds entails an enormous loss each year to farmers, and while it is desirable to utilize everything in grain screenings of good feeding value, it would be better to burn them than to permit their use in ways that will bring about any increase in the number or distribution of noxious weeds.

Great Business Detriment

Employers and Employees Please Listen to These Facts Concerning Effects of the Liquor Trade

If more evidence be needed as to the immensity of harm done by the liquor traffic to business interests it is to hand on a large scale. Statistics have divided the United States into four divisions, first, prohibition states, second, near prohibition states including those that have more than fifty per cent. under prohibition, third, partly licensed states, those that have less than fifty but more than twenty-five per cent. under no license, and fourth, those states that have less than twenty-five per cent. under no license. This gives an excellent chance for comparison along several lines which has yielded results that are very surprising. When the people learn facts like these there will soon be no liquor traffic.

Let us first take up the economic aspect of the drink question. The facts revealed by this method of investigation are of the utmost importance both to employers and employees. It shows that in the prohibition states in ten years there has been an increase of fifty-three per cent. in the number of wage earners. In the near prohibition states the increase was 43.3% in the partially licensed states, the increase had dropped to 40.3% and in the licensed states it was only 36.7%.

Next as to the increase in the quantity of goods manufactured in ten years. In the prohibition states this was 116.3%. In the near prohibition states the increase was 85.6%. In the partially licensed states it was 82.2% while in the licensed states it was only 73.7%.

These facts show that from the standpoint of business activity, the states which do most to control the liquor traffic are marching ahead of the others. The relation between the quantity of liquor used and business progress is very remarkable.

The per cent. increase in the wages paid to labor in the prohibition state is no less remarkable. In the prohibition states the increase in ten years was 103%. In the near prohibition states it was 77%. In the partially licensed states the increase was 75% while in the licensed states it was only 61%.

These figures completely refute the liquor falsehood that prohibition injures labor. It is a benefit not only in wages but many other ways. It also shows that the sober man can and does do more work than the drinking man who often goes to his work with a fuddled brain and unsteady hands.

Probably the worst showing of all is labor's share in the manufacture of liquor as compared with other industries.

In all the industries of the United States the average percentage of all expenses that goes to labor is 54.4, while the percentage paid for wages in the manufacture of malt liquors is only 20.2 and the portion that goes to wages in the manufacture of distilled liquors is less than two per cent.

With these facts before us we must organize and fight this great obstacle to business prosperity.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Plenty of Work

Report Says There Will be Work For All This Winter

The minister of labor, Hon. T. W. Crothers, predicts a scarcity of labor during the coming winter. He states big employers during the winter months, including the lumber camps, are looking for men and having a hard time securing them. An appeal has been made to bring east the men who went west for the harvest.

It is not likely, however, that such assistance will be granted. Local Ottawa lumbermen and lumbermen from New Brunswick are appealing for men for the winter camps. Last winter the camps had no trouble getting men at low wages. This winter it is hard to get them at any price.

Mr. Crothers has been asked to assist in supplying 1,000 men for a new pulp company to be established on the National Transcontinental, west of Cochrane.

The minister states that a new system will have to be inaugurated by the lumber interests if they are to receive any assistance in securing men. The system by which the men are compelled to board themselves and make their purchases from the company's store has to be abolished. It has frequently been found, the minister claims, that at the end of the season the men are in debt to the particular company by which they were employed. The companies, he said, must board the men and pay them their wages at the end of the month.

The suggestion has been made by influential lumbermen that aliens in internment camps should be released and put to work in the lumber camps. This will not be considered unless the lumbermen show that they have done everything possible to secure labor at reasonable wages and have failed.

The Pessimist—Would anything ever tempt you to commit suicide? The Optimist—Never! I'd die first.

Look at the Map Says Lord Derby

Head of Britain's Recruiting Campaign Outlines His New Policy

Lord Derby, whom the British government has entrusted with the task of solving the recruiting problem, in addressing a mass meeting at the Mansion House, London, gave the gist of the plan with which he hopes to meet the situation.

"I suggest," he said, "that every man who recognizes that the state has a right to call on his services for her protection should enlist at once. All those found physically fit and wishing to join the colors at once could do so, and the remainder continue at their usual vocations, subject to call when needed."

Unmarried and married men, Lord Derby explained, would be put into respective groups, and the bachelors called first. Married men would be called later, according to age. By such a system, he pointed out, there would be no sudden, unmanageable number of recruits, but a steady supply as needed by Earl Kitchener.

Someone had asked the speaker, he said, why recruiting was an urgent necessity, to which he replied: "Look at the map."

Lord Derby said that a fortnight would be allowed men who were called to adjust their private affairs. He hoped that with a proper response it would be unnecessary to call the older married men; in any event, these older men would so far as practicable be placed in the medical and transport units.

"This is an honest attempt," declared Lord Derby, "to give every man a chance to do his duty—a last effort in behalf of a voluntary service. I believe yet that the voluntary system can be made an unqualified success, but there is no time to lose."

Good-Bye Summer

Joys and Sorrows the Seasons Bring as They Come and Go

Yesterday, over the western hills, the summer sun went down. The season which three months ago we hailed as the "good old time," has crystallized into a memory, a memory that glorifies with the compelling touch of ends attained and hopes achieved, or shriveled and blisters under the scourge of failure.

It came out of the eastern dawn—this dead-and-gone summer—with roses and bird-song, laughter and love, and it slipped over the western horizon empty-handed, for, one by one, it had dropped its treasures as it journeyed. And some of us caught the roses, and some the thorns, and some learned the bird-song and some hold the empty nest. Some of us saw it go without regret—nay, even with relief; and some of us held yearningly and tenaciously to its last golden hours; some of us will cover its exit with the lilies of gladness, and some will hide its footprints under the rue of broken hearts.

All that is left of it now is the paling glow of the aftermath, the reflected radiance of what was so recently a splendor of sunshine and rain-bow-tinted blossoms. Impartially it gave of its warmth, its color, its perfume, its purple vintage; but with an all too uneven balance did it weigh its favors of joy and hope and happiness. But what is done, is done, and whether we have bound up full sheaves of its golden grain or been only gleaners in the fields, we look back today and say, with that touch of sadness that always comes with finality: "Good-bye, old summer time, good-bye."—Sara Beaumont Kennedy, in Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

Keep Best Birds Many farmers, and some who are not farmers, make a practice of selling their best poultry because they bring good prices. A greater mistake cannot be made. How can you expect to breed good birds next season and keep your stock up in quality if you sell the best ones this year. There is only one way that it can be done and that is to buy stock or eggs in the spring, and it will not pay to do this year after year when your own stock would answer just as well, and probably better. In rare instances you might produce a valuable exhibition bird, worth say \$15 or \$20, and such a bird would perhaps be worth more to some one else than to you, and in another way a much cheaper bird would answer your purpose as well as the higher priced one.

In this case it is all right to sell. When happens that a good show bird is a very poor breeder.

By keeping the best stock to breed from right along a large per cent. of the whole flock may be made of equal excellence. What would you think of a farmer who has some excellent and valuable varieties of potatoes, and other sorts that are inferior, and to add a little more to his farm income he sells all the best varieties at an advance of ten cents per bushel and plants the poorest kinds?

When Buttermilk is Fed Buttermilk is generally credited with having the same feeding value as skim milk unless considerable water has been added. One rule for finding the value of 100 lbs. of skim milk or buttermilk when fed with corn or barley is to multiply the market price of hogs per pound by 6. Then if hogs are bringing seven cents per pound, the value of the buttermilk is about 42 cents per 100 lbs. Another rule proposed many years ago is that 100 lbs. of skim milk or buttermilk, when fed with corn or barley, is worth one-half the market price of corn per bushel.

Butter Prices Advancing

Dairying and Mixed Farming Means Increased Profits for the Western Farmer

The price of butter has been steadily advancing for several years. About twenty years ago the price of creamery butter for a large part of the year remained in the vicinity of 20c per lb., but now for six months of the year at least the price is 30c per lb. or over. This should stimulate the farmers of the west to greater production, for at 30c per lb. there is certainly money to be made in dairying.

The big grain crops of this year will naturally encourage grain growing, but before a farmer decides to risk his entire income on the production of grain, he should remember that crops like this one do not happen every year.

If anyone cares to take the trouble to investigate they will find that none of the older countries became wealthy agriculturally, while they made grain growing their chief occupation. On the other hand practically every country where the farmers have specialized in dairying they have become prosperous and independent. What has happened in other countries will occur in Western Canada, so the sooner the farmers decide to adopt mixed farming as their principal occupation, the sooner will Western Canada become a successful farming community.

There is a strong tendency for farmers who are in receipt of large sums of money for grain this year, to invest in automobiles or unnecessary machinery, instead of looking to the future for years of crop failure. Some of the money derived from this year's grain crop should go towards the purchase of cows or other livestock, for the time may soon come when these farmers will decide that they need more livestock, but may have difficulty in obtaining the cash to buy it.

The dairy commissioner for Saskatchewan reports a fifty per cent. increase in the output of the government operated creameries over the summer months of this year. The industry is developing rapidly, but the possibilities are practically unlimited, and a market for five times the amount of butter now produced could easily be found, provided the quality is No. 1.

There is no more stable or profitable branch of farming if properly conducted, and it should be only a few years when each prairie province will be producing for export ten millions of pounds of butter. When this happens there will be no need for the government to purchase seed grain for the farmers, nor to declare a moratorium in order to give a longer time in which to pay their debts. Dairying and mixed farming means prosperity in the west, but it is doubtful if prosperity will come through grain growing alone.

Naval Impudence

Crippled British Submarine Captures a Big German Ship

The adventures of Kipling's hero, Judson, with his flat bottomed gunboat on the Zambesi, were supposed to be the last word in English naval impudence, but a new claimant for the impudence championship is an unnamed submarine in an unnamed port in the North Sea.

The submarine was a new one and on her first trip. When uncomfortably close to the German coast the engines broke down and she became practically a derelict. The commander cheerfully told his crew:

"We have only, one chance; that is to fall in with some neutral ship and then blow the bally submarine up or sink her," the reason being that this particular submarine was supposed to embody new and wonderful features which must on no account become known to the enemy.

Shortly afterwards a steamship flying a neutral flag came along. The submarine limped towards her and the commander went aboard. With supreme impudence he demanded to see the ship's papers. Lo, it was a German ship masquerading under a neutral flag. The language the commander used is supposed to be classical. He said they deserved the fate of pirates, but he would spare their lives and them prisoners. He then took command of the steamer taking in tow the disabled submarine and brought prize, prisoners and derelict safely into port.

Non-Fertile Eggs

The losses due to allowing the male birds to run with the hens during the laying season has not been appreciated by the average farmer. A statement by the U.S. department of agriculture may be of interest in this connection. The annual loss in the United States due to bad methods of producing and handling eggs is \$45,000,000. One-third of this loss is preventable because it is due to the partial hatching of fertile eggs which have been allowed to become warm enough to begin to incubate.

The rooster does not help the hens to lay. He merely fertilizes the germ of the egg. The fertile germ in hot weather quickly becomes a blood ring, which spoils the egg for food and market. Summer heat has the same effect on fertile eggs as the hen or incubator.

Infertile eggs will not become blood rings.

After the hatching season, cook, sell or pen your rooster. Your hens not running with a male bird will produce infertile eggs—quality eggs that keep best and market best.

He (describing his war experiences)—Just then the enemy got our range.

She—You poor fellows! And you couldn't cook your dinner.

Canada's Demand

A Gathering of National Strength and Display of National Vigor

Time and again it has been pointed out that Canada has done less, relatively, in furnishing men for service than Britain or Australia. It is true that the young men who have responded to the call, some 164,000 of them, have nobly lived up to British traditions, and have brought credit to this fair land. They are entitled to the highest praise. But it is to those who remain behind; who are physically fit and free from pressing ties, that reminders of the empire's grave peril must be addressed. A call for a further 50,000 men must come soon and in the ranks of these waiting men must be found the new material.

To Canadians as a people the war has not come home in its true character of a great red scourge, cutting and ruining and upheaving all that life can give. We are too far away, too remote from the roar of guns and the shrieks of sufferers to fully understand. Heavy and grievous though the losses in the Canadian contingents have been, how light are they in comparison with what other British people are enduring! The Australians have put as many men on the fighting front as Canada, some eighty thousand, and their casualties reach the enormous total now of 29,000, or three times as many as Canada's. Australia, with five millions population, has raised 150,000 troops, or within a few thousand of what Canada has raised. It is true that we have an effective contributing population of about six millions only, but any Canadian knows how small a part of our national strength and resources have gone into the great cause. Without a doubt the greatest strain of the war will come upon the empire in the next year. If the Balkan situation can be controlled by the allies, the forces now gathering and to be gathered will turn the scale decidedly, and once fairly on their victorious way, the clinching of triumph will be easier with each step. But after contributing nearly four million men to the army, Britain is calling for 35,000 more men weekly to keep it at strength. Conscription is perhaps to become a reality. When the Motherland has done so much, in men, money and material, can Canada be content to rest on its laurels?

These are facts that are going home to the pride and the consciences of the Canadian people. They demand a gathering of the national strength and display of national vigor to go forward to new achievements. The facilities are even now at hand for the men of the country to double their sacrifice for the cause. Instead of any slackening of interest in recruiting, it ought to be developing. In the situation there can be no nobler motto for the men of this country than "Canada this day expects every man to do his duty."—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Many Zeppelins Driven Off

Sir John Simon Says They Do Not Even Reach the Coast

Sir John A. Simon, the home secretary, replying to a question in the house of commons, as to whether it would not be possible to warn Londoners of Zeppelin raids, asserted that nine times out of ten the German airships were driven off before they even reached the coast.

"If the public was warned every time Zeppelins were sighted on their way to England," said the home secretary, "nine times out of ten they would be disappointed. Besides, the government could not say which part of the metropolis would be visited, as the Zeppelin crews themselves have not the remotest idea where they are. And after all, if the public was told, it would not prevent the dropping of bombs and would only have the effect, judging from previous experiences, of bringing people out into the streets."

England Buying Manitoba Butter

There has been an enormous development in trade between Canada and Great Britain during the past eighteen months, and in this development Manitoba has played no small part. Of late there have been large shipments of butter sent from Manitoba to the Montreal market, where it has been purchased by English buyers.

Owing to the war, England has not been able to draw her supplies of butter from the sources she did prior to August, 1914, and consequently she has looked to Canada. The dairymen of Winnipeg, having supplied the Vancouver market, which is more or less a limited one, noted with pleasure the large export demand for butter there was in Montreal, and large quantities of butter have left the city during the past season.

Winnipeg dairy firms have also been approached by brokers in Vancouver and San Francisco with a view to filling contracts to send butter to Australia, where, owing to a drought, the home supply has been altogether inadequate.

No orders, however, have yet been filled for the antipodes.—Free Press.

The post office department announces that until navigation on the Yukon river is resumed in the spring, the parcels post rate between all points in Canada and the Yukon, other than White Horse, Robinson Station and Carcross will be 12 cents per pound.

Lady (in London garden)—We always keep the hose ready in case of a Zeppelin raid. Visitor—But, surely, my dear, it would never reach them at the height they fly?

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto(Continued)
CHAPTER XLIV.
Still Nearer

He entered as coolly and easily as if he had been doing this kind of thing all his life, as if he had the full use of his eyesight.

"I can't see you, but, of course, you are there," he said. "Tehigorsky sent me because he cannot come himself. The jade he calls mistress has need of him. Muffle yourself and follow me. Not too closely."

Geoffrey was only too glad of the opportunity. He passed under the shadow of the rocks until he gained the path to the head of the cliffs and here Ralph paused.

"We are safe now," he said. "You can remove your disguise and cross the terrace. There is not a living soul in the castle at present."

"All the servants are on the beach, then?"

"Every one of them, both male and female, which is a flattering testimony to your popularity, Geoffrey. I opine that they will be pleased to see you in the morning. By the way, have you concocted a plausible story to account for your escape?"

"I haven't," Geoffrey admitted with a smile. "I preferred to leave it to the greater talents of Tehigorsky and yourself. I have no genius for fiction."

Ralph muttered that the matter might be safely left in their hands, and then they entered the deserted castle and made their way to Ralph's room. Here the two doors were closed and Ralph sat down silently over his pipe.

"Is anything going to happen?" Geoffrey asked.

"A great deal during the next hour or two," Ralph replied. "But it is impossible to forecast, and you will see it all for yourself in good time. I can't do anything until I have heard further from our friend Tehigorsky."

Half an hour passed in dead silence, and then there was a rapping on the window. When the casement was thrown open, the head of Tehigorsky appeared. He was clad in Oriental robes and had made his way upwards by climbing the thick ivy that grew on that side of the house. He nodded to Geoffrey.

"I told you we should meet again," he said. "I have just ten minutes to spare. A cigarette, please."

Geoffrey handed over the cigarette. "Have you discovered it all?" Ralph asked.

"I have discovered nothing," Tehigorsky said calmly from behind the cloud of smoke. "At present I have not the remotest idea which way she will strike."

"Ah, she is in one of her suspicious moods."

"When she trusts nobody. Quite right. All I can tell you is that she is coming here presently. She is well aware that there is not a soul in the house. She knows that this state of things is likely to last for some time. She will come by and by, and with her she will bring some great danger to the house to Ravenspur. What form that danger is to take I cannot say. But I shall find out."

The last words came from Tehigorsky's lips with a snap.

"But she will want confederates," said Geoffrey.

"She may or she may not. She is a woman of infinite resource. Nobody knows what mischief she is capable of. If she brings me along, I may be exceedingly useful; if she leaves me behind I shall be more usefully employed in going over her papers and documents. You see, I know the language. But, be that as it

may, this is going to be an eventful night."

Tehigorsky finished his cigarette and rose to go. He had few instructions to leave behind him, and these few were of an exceedingly simple nature. All that Geoffrey and Ralph Ravenspur had to do was to watch. They were to keep their eyes open and be largely guided by events. And there were to be no lights.

Half an hour passed before Ralph rose and softly opened his door. For a little time he threw the casement wide open. As Geoffrey drew a match from his box Ralph laid a restraining hand on his arm.

"No more smoking," he said. "I purposely opened the casement to sweeten the air of the room. My dear boy, you do not want to betray us with the smell of fresh tobacco. The enemy would take alarm at once."

"I had forgotten," Geoffrey murmured. "How stupid of me!"

Again silence and painful tension of the nerves. Presently below came the soft fall of a foot, and then a noise as if a human body had come in contact with some object in the dark. There was the scratch of a match, and a ball of flame flickered in ghastly fashion in the hall.

"The foe is here," Ralph whispered. "Go and look over. Your rubber-soled boots are in the corner. Put them on."

Geoffrey did as desired. He crept along the corridor until he could look down into the hall. There he saw a woman—a woman who wore short skirts and a closely fitting jacket. She had a small lantern in her hand, the light of which she seemed to lower or heighten by pressing a stud.

Behind her came the two Orientals, who carried a small but heavy brass-bound box between them. This, at a sign from the woman, they deposited on the floor.

As far as Geoffrey could judge neither of these men was Tehigorsky. He could catch the sound of whispered conversation, but the words conveyed no meaning to his ears. The two discussed in a language he did not understand.

A hand was laid on Geoffrey's arm. He turned to see Ralph by his side. The latter bent over the balustrade listening with all his ears. Down below the brass box was being opened and the contents were placed upon the floor.

The contents looked like machinery, but it was machinery of a kind that Geoffrey had never seen before. There was a small disc of hammered copper, and to this was attached a number of what seemed to be indiarubber snakes. At a sign from the woman the two Asiatics picked up the box and its contents and started away toward the kitchen.

Noiseless as they were, Ralph heard them. He clutched his companion's arm.

"They have gone," he whispered. "In which direction?"

"They have moved off towards the kitchen," said Geoffrey.

"Good! This thing is turning out exactly as I expected. They had something with them?"

"Yes, a thing like a copper octopus with indiarubber tentacles. They have taken it with them. A most extraordinary affair."

"It will be more extraordinary still before it is finished," Ralph said grimly. "Follow them and report what you see. Take good care not to be seen. Unless I am mistaken they are going down to the vaults and are planning a coup to do for us all tonight."

Geoffrey crept silently down the stairs. Then he made his way swiftly along the passages until he came to the cellars. Then the steady blowing of a current of fresh air told him that Ralph's suggestion was right. Down he went until he came to the channel leading to the vaults.

But he was cautious. He peeped down. Below him were three figures, and once more they had spread out their queer apparatus. By the side of it were two large glass-stoppered bottles, such as one sees in a laboratory, receptacles for acids and the like. They were tightly tied over the stoppers.

The woman picked up one of them and removed the parchment. Before she drew the stopper she donned thick glasses and a mask for her face, the two Orientals doing the same. They were evidently dealing with some very dangerous poison.

The stopper was removed and a few spots of the acid dropped on the copper disc. A white smoke arose, which, small as it was, filled the air with a pungent odor. Almost immediately the acid was wiped off and the odor ceased. Only just a whiff of it reached Geoffrey's nose, but it turned him faint—giddy for an instant.

What was going to happen next?

CHAPTER XLV.
Baffled

Geoffrey had not long to wait. From where he was standing he could see down into the vault perfectly well. He would have been better satisfied had he understood what those people were talking about, but their words conveyed

nothing to him.

On the floor of the vault the queer-looking machinery was spread out, and to the ends of the indiarubber tubes wires were attached. No sooner had this been accomplished than the woman, after giving some rapid instructions to her allies, left the vault. She was so quick that Geoffrey barely had time to conceal himself behind a pillar before she passed him.

The woman was masked and disguised beyond recognition, but Geoffrey had no need to be told who she was. He knew that he was in the presence of Mrs. May. And, despite his knowledge of her cleverness and resource, he found himself marvelling to see her display so fine a knowledge of the house.

The woman passed along, dragging a number of fine light wires after her. The other ends of the wires were attached to the queer-looking apparatus in the vault.

Mrs. May went along the passages, along the corridor, and up the stairs as if she had been accustomed to the house all her life. Surely she must have been here many times before, or she would not have exhibited such fearless confidence. The idea of the black, gliding figure creeping about the house in the dead of night filled Geoffrey with loathing.

(To be Continued)

FEELS LIKE A NEW WOMAN

As Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Dispelled Backache, Headaches and Dizziness.

Piqua, Ohio.—"I would be very ungrateful if I failed to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound the praise it deserves, for I have taken it at different times and it always relieved me when other medicines failed, and when I hear a woman complain I always recommend it. Last winter I was attacked



with a severe case of organic weakness. I had backache, pains in my hips and over my kidneys, headache, dizziness, lassitude, had no energy, limbs ached and I was always tired. I was hardly able to do my housework. I had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound on one other occasion, and it had helped me so I took it again and it has built me up, until now I feel like a new woman. You have my hearty consent to use my name and testimonial in any way and I hope it will benefit suffering women."—Mrs. ORPHA TURNER, 431 S. Wayne St., Piqua, Ohio.

Women who are suffering from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

300 Years Behind

The civilization of a country is to be judged not by its military law, which is a blanket covering almost everything, but by the way that law is enforced. Technically war progresses; morally it is atavistic, and no nation can without shocking and angering the world do all that it is entitled to do under letter of military law. It is three centuries since England stopped killing women for the offence of which Edith Cavell was guilty. Is that a measure of the degree to which German militarism is out of touch with the progress of the civilized world? Springfield Republican.

New 1,000 Miles Australian Railway

Already 300 miles of the 1,000 miles of railway across Australia, recommended by Lord Kitchener during his visit to the Commonwealth, for strategical purposes, has been built, and it is expected that the line will be finished by the end of 1916.

"Who is that fellow eulogizing 'this grand and glorious republic'?" "I don't know who he is, but when you hear a man talking like that the chances are 10 to 1 that he thinks 'this grand and glorious republic' ought to support him."

Keep Your Insurance Policies in Force

One of the most regrettable occurrences in connection with the conduct of the business of life insurance is to receive advice direct from the widow or some other member of the family, or from the company's agent, that a person has died who was a former policyholder in the company, but who has allowed his policy to lapse.

That this does not infrequently happen is only too evident from the many letters containing such advice received by all insurance companies.

Here is a case in point, illustrated by a letter written by Mr. C. D. Rodgers, resident agent at Vancouver to the Imperial Life Company, Toronto: J. K. Pickett, Esq., Manager, Imperial Life, Toronto, Ont.

Re Policy 15015, A. K. McLennan, lapsed.

Dear Sir,—About a year ago we were doing our best to locate the above policyholder and have him pay his premium which fell due 1st September last, but our efforts were unsuccessful in locating Mr. McLennan. I now beg to advise you that Mrs. McLennan called at the office today, stating that her husband was dead, and she was wondering what shape his policy was in. I was very sorry indeed, to advise her that the policy had lapsed, also showed her copies of let-

ters where we had been doing our best to get in touch with her husband advising him that if his premium due September 1st, was not paid his policy would lapse on 26th November.

Yours truly,
C. D. RODGERS,
Life Manager.

It happens often that a woman, on the death of her husband, is left without any means of support. Her duties have not fitted her to meet the problems of making a living for herself and her children. Poverty and privation stare her in the face.

No man has any excuse for subjecting his wife to such a future. Whatever he earns, a part of it should be invested in life insurance to guarantee her some adequate provision in event of his death.

Sudden change of health also in many cases deprives the family of much needed assurance which the assured has allowed to lapse, and which in the fancied security of perfect past health he felt confident of reviving whenever it suited his convenience. The company is frequently compelled, however reluctantly, to decline an application for revival, owing to the fact that the policyholder is unable to furnish evidence that he is still an insurable life.

Scholarships in Agriculture

Successful Students Selected in Rural Municipalities for Courses at College

Eight pupils from rural schools in the province have already been selected as winners of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture scholarships donated by line elevators with headquarters in Winnipeg operating country elevators in Saskatchewan.

The scholarships are for \$100, and will be spread over two years, \$50 for each year. They must be used within four years, otherwise the amount of money allowed each scholar will revert to the scholarship fund.

Following are the scholars who have been selected: Willington Simpson, Ayrview Municipality No. 76; Fred Hestall, Chester Municipality No. 125; John Cameron, Big Stick Municipality No. 141; Eryel Gordon, Shiding Hills Municipality No. 273; Annie McIsaac, Millington Municipality No. 245; Eldred Schroeder, Lost River Municipality No. 313; Joe Waters, Douglas Municipality No. 426; Donald McMurphy, Mervin Municipality No. 429.

In the case of boys, the course will be the agricultural course of the college; in the case of girls, the domestic science course. The eight scholars who were successful obtained their scholarships in competitions at the Junior Fair Pairs, which were inaugurated this year by the agricultural secretaries throughout the province in conjunction with the department of agriculture of the provincial government.

The competitions were those advised by the department, and in each case the winner received a high percentage, and a fact worthy of notice is that two children of non-English speaking parents won in competition against English-speaking students. Of the other six, two of the children were from a non-English speaking mother, showing the great advance of the pupils, of whom it has been said that it was difficult to obtain a high standard of development, particularly in patriotism.

The competitions where the points were obtained were as follows: Live stock judging, 100 points; best halter-broken colt, 100 points; grain judging, 100 points; identification of plants and seeds, 100 points; collection of 50 plants and seeds, 100 points; best exhibit of grain grown under enterprise No. 9, 100 points; best ten ears of corn under enterprise No. 8, 100 points; best three sheaves, 12 stalks each, enterprise No. 7, 100 points; best peck of potatoes; enterprise No. 6, 100 points; collective exhibit, four kinds of vegetables from school garden, 100 points; flower display from school garden, 100 points; best pair of crate-fattened spring chickens, 100 points; three one-pound prints of butter, 100 points; three loaves of bread, 100 points; girls' sewing competition work, one buttonhole, 100 points; three minute address on any agricultural subject, 100 points; composition of 300 words, 100 points.

The chief advantage of pasteurising milk for buttermaking is that all the germs in the milk are destroyed, both the beneficial and harmful ones. It is necessary that the cream be properly ripened by the lactic and bacteria, and these are added in the form of a pure culture starter. Where the milk or cream are pasteurised butter of uniform quality can more easily be made.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

Licensed and Bonded Dealers' DIRECTORY

It pays to ship your grain to a reliable Commission Firm. Best attention given to consignments.

GOODERHAM & MELADY CO., LTD.
Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

Ship to SAMUEL SPINK, Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant, for best results. Grades carefully watched—Sales made to best advantage—Prompt returns. Try us. Shipping bills on request.
206 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.
Reference—Union and Royal Banks.

Ship Your Grain To
BARTLETT & LANGILLE

Grain Commission Merchants, 510 Grain Exchange. A reliable firm who aim to give satisfaction. Special attention given to grading. Liberal advances made.

RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL, LTD.
GRAIN COMMISSION

Grain Exchange, — Winnipeg
Minneapolis, — Duluth

THOS. BRODIE, S. A. HARGRAVE, Sec. Treas.

UNION GRAIN COMPANY, LTD.
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

602 Grain Exchange, — Winnipeg, Man.

THE CONTINENTAL GRAIN CO., LTD.
Licensed, Bonded, solicits your grain consignments. Liberal Advances—Prompt returns.

227 GRAIN EXCHANGE, — MAN.

For good results and best service ship your grain to this aggressive and experienced Commission House, always ready to buy your grain on track.
BLACKBURN & MILLS.
535 Grain Exchange, — Winnipeg

AUTOMOBILE DEALERS' DIRECTORY

BREEN MOTOR CO., WINNIPEG,
Factory distributors for Manitoba and Saskatchewan for Studebaker Cars. Good territory open for live agents.

Hupmobile LOWER IN PRICE Greater in Value

Get the 1916 Catalog
JOSEPH MAW & CO., LIMITED, WINNIPEG

INSURANCE COMPANIES' DIRECTORY

You would be surprised to know how little money would be necessary to protect your family or estate. If you would like to know without committing yourself, fill this blank and mail to H. B. Andrews, branch manager, Imperial Life Assurance Co., 806 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg.

My full name is
Occupation..... Address.....
I was born on.... day of..... 19....

The workman was digging.

The wayfarer of the inquisitive turn of mind stopped for a moment to look on.

"My man," said the wayfarer at length, "what are you digging for?"

The workman looked up.

"Money," he replied.

"Money!" ejaculated the amazed wayfarer. "And when do you expect to strike it?"

"Saturday," replied the workman, and resumed operations.

Sergeant Doolan—Halt! You can't go in there!

Private Mulligan—Why not, sir?

Sergeant Doolan—Because it's the Colonel's tent.

Private Mulligan—Then what are they doing with 'Private' over the door?

IS YOUR BLOOD RICH?

Poor Blood

Is the indirect cause of much winter sickness—it allows chills, invites colds and sickness.

NOURISHMENT alone makes blood—not drugs or liquors—and the nourishing food in Scott's Emulsion charges summer blood with winter richness and increases the red corpuscles.

Its Cod Liver Oil warms the body, fortifies the lungs, and alleviates rheumatic tendencies.

YOUR DRUGGIST HAS IT.
1445 SHUN SUBSTITUTES.

"Adams Sleighs Are Best"

So Say Progressive Farmers. See the COCKSHUTT Agent in Your Town



RECOMMENDED BY
GOOD GROCERS
FOR OVER 40 YEARS

ROYAL YEAST CAKES



MADE IN CANADA
E.W. GILLETT CO. LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Interned Aliens Doing Good Work

General Sir Wm. Otter, who is in charge of internment operations, has made a trip of inspection of the camps in Northern Ontario and Quebec. Conditions were found most satisfactory. The aliens employed there are giving no trouble, but doing good work and they have demonstrated the agricultural suitability of the land being turned into model farms. A large crop of potatoes was raised, but unfortunately was spoiled by rain.

It is probable that the population of the internment camps will be increased considerably this winter by Bulgarians. The registration of them is now in progress and any that prove to be dangerous or suspicious characters will be interned.

A new camp is being established at Banff, while the one at Field is being enlarged. Most of the western aliens will be interned at these centres during the winter.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

On July 16, 1913, an act was passed by the British parliament forbidding kissing owing to the pestilence raging over England and France. That is the only enactment passed against kissing in Great Britain; but in several countries there are stringent regulations against kissing in public.

The Bavarian State Railways forbid kissing on their railway system, and the New York Central Railway Company now build in connection with every new station a "kissing gallery" or elevated platform, where passengers are requested to take leave of their friends, and kiss to the limit of their emotion.

One of the French railway companies two years ago promulgated a bylaw by which kissing was added to the list of things banned, but the physicians of Milwaukee about the same time went a step further, and prepared a bill for the absolute suppression of kissing on the ground of the practice being a menace to health.

"Honesty is the best policy," said the ready-made philosopher.

"Of course it is," replied Mr. Dustin Stax. "But the public doesn't always realize it. Most people would rather be cheated a little in an affable way than do business with a person whose conscience keeps him in a state of irritation."

KEEPS BABY'S SKIN HEALTHY



ECZEMA

Results from neglected chafing and skin irritation. As a preventive and cure there is no treatment to compare with Dr. Chase's Ointment. Use it after the bath. 50 Cents a Box, all Dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample free.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

W. N. U. 1080

Prophecy Fulfilled

The following extract from the life of that distinguished German, the late Prof. Max Muller, written during 1883 and 1885, is of special interest at the present time.

"When one reads the discussion in parliament one might easily fear for England; but they are mere fireworks. The nation is of good old stock, and woe to him who forgets this. England will never be conquered, never before the last Englishman, the last Scotsman, the last Irishman—aye, the last Australian, the last Canadian, the last Newfoundland-er, the last Sikh—aye, the last Yankee, has fallen.

"Every man in Europe is now a soldier; England is the only land that has not taken to arming the people. Drive England into a corner and tomorrow every man is a soldier. There may be jealousies between her colonies, but if it came to extremities, the colonies would allow no hair of England to be touched. Even India, which was formerly a danger, has shown that England's enemies are her enemies."

Whether the corn be of old or new growth, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure, the simplest and best cure offered to the public.

Unparalleled Baseness

To her eloquent champion, (Glasgow), to her liberator, (Russia), to her unfailing friend, (England), Bulgaria owes her national existence. For a people which is Slav to the core to take up arms against Russia, whose sons died by the thousands in order to rescue Bulgaria from the oppressive rule of the Turks, would be an act of perjury of unparalleled baseness. But hatred of Serbia and the lust for immediate territorial acquisitions seem to have blinded the eyes and clouded the judgment of the Bulgarian government and its ambitious ruler. London Daily Chronicle.

SURGICAL MAGNETS.

In the hospitals of England magnets have been developed that will draw fragments of shrapnel to the surface from a depth in the flesh of even six inches, and steel-jacketed bullets have been drawn out from a depth of more than two inches.

At the Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., are many as wonderful electric machines, high frequency currents, X-ray, violet rays. Then Dr. Pierce has equipped the Sanitarium with every known device to aid the sick and in the Surgical Department every instrument and appliance approved by the modern operator. The permanent cure of rupture is accomplished here without pain and with local anesthesia. Gravel removed in many cases without pain and the patient can return home cured in a few days.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, nearly half a century ago, devised and used two prescriptions which were almost unfailing. They were made without alcohol or narcotics, extracted from roots and herbs by using pure glycerine. The ingredients are made public.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a tonic and blood purifier that cures pimples, blotches, sores, humors, eruptions and diseases of the skin.

Nothing stands as high to-day in the estimation of thousands of women as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—this is a soothing nerveine. For girls about to enter womanhood, and for the days of middle age Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription should always be on hand. In liquid or tablets. Write Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, cloth-bound, sent free to you on receipt of 50c (for stamps). Customs duty and mailing prepaid.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little Liver Pills. These tiny, sugar-coated, antibilious granules—the smallest and the easiest to take. One little Pellet for a laxative—three for a cathartic.

Takes Time to Set up German Gun
The Amsterdam Telegraph learns the following official details concerning the 42-centimetre guns of the German artillery.

Two hundred men are necessary for each gun. The mounting takes 27 to 28 hours, as every gun is composed of 172 parts. The complete gun weighs 88,750 kilos, and the foundation plate 37,500. Twelve railway wagons are necessary for the transport of one single gun. It is electrically fired from a distance of 300 metres. The projectile weighs 400 kilos and is 1,328 metres long. Each shot costs 11,000 marks (\$2,750). The range of the guns may be estimated from the fact that the forts at Liege were destroyed from a distance of 22.8 kilometres (about 15 miles).

For Burns and Scalds.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will take the fire out of a burn or scald more rapidly than any other preparation. It should be at hand in every kitchen so that it may be available at any time. There is no preparation required. Just apply the oil to the burn or scald and the pain will abate and in a short time cease altogether.

Lauds Russ Temperance

The editor of the Ruskly Slovo, who has made a personal tour of the roads on which there is a great congestion of refugees from western Russia, writes of the terrible conditions prevailing.

"But," he adds, "we have to thank the work of public organizations, the mild autumn with late rains, and the temperance of the people for the fact that the crisis is passing without grave disturbances. To temperance more than to any other factor is due the heroic calm which the homeless wanderers are pursuing their melancholy pilgrimage."

USIT

Highly Recommended
For the Complexion

Everywhere—from coast to coast—you will hear the praises of USIT. This wonderful complexion restorer is bringing the freshness and smoothness of youth to the faces of thousands of Canadian women. Everyone who has used it consistently has obtained splendid results and recommends it highly. The woman who is seeking a perfect complexion will find USIT an inestimable aid. All good druggists carry it. Manufactured by the USIT Manufacturing Company, Limited, 476 Roncesvalles Avenue, Toronto.

How Business Will Be Effected

Prohibition Results in the Stimulation
of Every Branch of Legitimate
Trade

The *Vindicator* has the following: "As a matter of sheer common sense we know that if the liquor business were abolished the people would buy more of farm products, more of clothing, more of food, more of meat, more of every commodity than they now purchase.

"The experience of no-licence cities has ever shown that where the saloons are closed men buy more cigars and tobacco in spite of the frantic effort made by the liquor business within the past few months to persuade tobacco dealers and growers that it is to their interest to fight prohibition.

In fact, outside the liquor business there is not a single industry, line of trade or business the interests of which would be adversely affected by prohibition. The cooper will not make whiskey barrels or beer barrels, but the demand for flour barrels will be much greater. The manufacturer of saloon bars will find his market gone, but will find a bigger market for home furniture opened. The man who builds buildings for liquor selling and liquor making will build factories and homes. The man who makes beer and whiskey bottles will make milk bottles.

All this is determined by the simple rule that the people are going to buy the things they want, the necessities, comforts, and luxuries of life and that their buying will be enormously increased when the liquor traffic stops robbing them."

When a brewery in West Virginia was closed it was converted into a packing house, which immediately gave employment to ten times as many men as the brewery had ever done. H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Schedule for Consumption of Meat
German newspapers publish the schedule prepared by the German federal council in pursuance of the decision to restrict consumption to meat. This schedule as forwarded by Reuters' Amsterdam correspondent, follows:

"Mondays and Thursdays—Restaurant shall offer no meat, such as fowl or dishes cooked in lard, bacon or drippings.

"Tuesdays and Fridays—Butchers shall sell no raw or cooked meats.

"Thus far the federal council has placed no restrictions on cooking of meats in homes."

"Saturdays—Pork shall not be sold."

"Would you like some views of the hotel to send to your friends?" "Sir," said the disgruntled guest, "I presume it will be better for me to keep my views to myself."

TURN OVER TIME

When Nature Hints About the Food

When there's no relish to food and all that one eats doesn't seem to do any good then is the time to make a turnover in the diet, for that's Nature's way of dropping a hint that the food isn't the kind required.

"For a number of years I followed railroad work, much of it being office work of a trying nature. Meal times were our busiest, and eating too much and too quickly of food such as is commonly served in hotels and restaurants, together with the sedentary habits, were not long in giving me dyspepsia and stomach trouble which reduced my weight from 205 to 160 pounds.

"There was little relish in any food and none of it seemed to do me any good. It seemed the more I ate the poorer I got and was always hungry before another meal, no matter how much I had eaten.

"Then I commenced a trial of Grape-Nuts food, and was surprised how a small saucer of it would carry me along, strong and with satisfied appetite, until the next meal, with no sensations of hunger, weakness or distress as before.

"I have been following this diet now for several months and my improvement has been so great all the others in my family have taken up the use of Grape-Nuts with complete satisfaction and much improvement in health. "Most people eat hurriedly, have lots of worry, thus hindering digestion and therefore need a food that is predigested and concentrated in nourishment."

"There's a Reason."
Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Marketing Poultry Products

Co-operative Marketing of Poultry and Eggs in the West

While the activities of the live stock branch of the Dominion department of agriculture with regard to the organization of Co-operative Egg and Poultry Marketing associations have been largely confined to date to the eastern provinces of the Dominion, the need and opportunity for work of this kind in the western provinces has not been overlooked.

From the fact that co-operative marketing of poultry products was something new, it was thought advisable to thoroughly test out the practicability of the system before extending it to a wider area. Satisfactory results having been obtained in the east, arrangements are now being made to extend the work to the western provinces.

The new field to be organized will receive the benefit of the experience of men who have been associated with the co-operative work since its inception. Mr. T. A. Benson, who for the past three years had been in charge of the co-operative organization in Prince Edward Island, is being transferred to the province of Alberta to fill a position similar to that which he has held in Prince Edward Island.

Mr. J. H. Hare, who has had an extensive experience in this work, not only with the Ontario provincial department of agriculture, but also during the last two years with the commercial and marketing end of the work undertaken by the live stock branch, has been given general supervision of the Egg Circle work being conducted by the branch. Mr. Hare is now in the western provinces, and will devote the greater part of his time for the next year to directing operations here. For the present he will continue his activities principally to the province of Saskatchewan.

A GENTLE LAXATIVE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are a gentle laxative. They are absolutely safe and are so pleasant in action that once the mother has used them for her little ones she will never again resort to that harsh, ill-smelling, bad tasting castor oil, which baby always fought against taking. Baby will take the Tablets with a smile and thousands of mothers tell us their little ones will coax for them. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Shells Destroy Marks on Graves

That the problem of marking the graves of soldiers who have fallen on the battle front is a difficult one is shown by an announcement made from the office of the British secretary of war and published recently in the London newspapers. The announcement says no special crosses can be received for transit and explains that known graves are marked by small wooden crosses treated with creosote to make them waterproof.

Most of the graves, explains the announcement, are within the range of the enemy's shell fire. So much is this true that most of the crosses are destroyed frequently and have to be replaced from a carefully kept register of the burial places as soon as the graves can be reached. Under those conditions the war office says it would be impossible to set up anything like permanent markers until conditions are more settled.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Sanitation Saves the British Army
Britain's splendid sanitation and the unprecedented healthfulness of the British army is a saving feature in Britain's status in the present war, according to a statement by Sir James Crichton-Browne, an eminent medical authority.

"With a larger army in the field than ever before," he says, "the percentage of disease is lower than in times of peace."

Sir James called attention to the fact that although a million men had been rejected for physical defects during the first year of the war, these men all had been born from eighteen to forty years ago, in the days of imperfect sanitation, when disease was prevalent and went unchecked.

The Pill That Leads Them All.
Pills are the most portable and compact of all medicines, and when easy to take are the most acceptable of preparations. But they must attest their power to be popular. As Parlee's Vegetable Pills are the most popular of all pills they must meet all requirements. Accurately compounded and composed of ingredients proven to be effective in regulating the digestive organs, there is no safer medicine to be had anywhere.

A weary looking tramp meekly tapped on the back door of a suburban residence. "Lady," he said almost tearfully, "I don't want you to think I'm a regular tramp. Until a few weeks ago I had a good hand laundry, but it failed me, and since then I have scarcely had enough to eat."

"That is too bad!" responded the good woman as she began to give the man some food. "How did the laundry come to fail you?"

"It was this way," he answered, stuffing the food into his pocket, "she got tired of workin' and went home to her mother."

Applicant—"I've got a head full of ideas, sir, that would come in handy in the management of your business. Ross (to nearby clerk)—Here, Jack, take this chap down to the unloading department."

GREAT CHEMIST PRAISES ZAM-BUK

Mothers Who Use This Famous Balm
Have Backing of Science

Mothers who use Zam-Buk, because they have proved it to be a splendid healer, will be interested to hear the result of a test of Zam-Buk by Mr. W. Lasselles Scott, the great English chemist. He says:—"I have made an exhaustive analytical examination of Zam-Buk and find its active constituents are of exclusive vegetable origin. It contains none of the impure and irritating mineral drugs and animal fats present in ordinary ointments. The antiseptic and bactericidal (germ-destroying) powers of this preparation are proved by my tests to exceed those of carbolic acid, yet Zam-Buk neither cauterizes nor inflames even a very sensitive skin, but ends skin disorders."

"I have no hesitation in certifying the purity of Zam-Buk and its value for skin injuries and disorders."

Mothers who have not yet tried Zam-Buk should profit by the above. Zam-Buk is unequalled for eczema, cuts, burns, ulcers, running sores, piles, cold sores, abscesses, chapped hands, etc. All druggists and stores sell Zam-Buk at 50c. box, 3 boxes \$1.25.

MATCH SPECIALTIES

We have been making matches for 64 years now—Domestic and every other kind.

Some of our specialties are "THE GASLIGHTER" with a 4 1/2 inch stick—"THE EDDY-STONE TORCH" for outdoor use—"WAX VESTAS" for the smoker, and other varieties.

For home use the most popular match is the "SILENT 5," but for every use

BUY

EDDY'S

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

THE FRENCH REMEDY, known as THE THERAPION, is the only remedy for all kinds of skin diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, etc. It is a French preparation, and is sold by all druggists and chemists. Write to THE THERAPION CO., 100, rue de la Harpe, Paris, for a free sample.

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS
Something better than linen and starch. Wash it with soap and water. All styles of dress. State style and size. For 50c we will mail you one. THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA Limited, 68 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

GRAY HAIR

Dr. Tremain's Natural Hair Restorative used as directed is guaranteed to restore gray hair to natural colour, or money refunded. Positively not a dye, and non-injurious. Price \$1.00 (postpaid). Write Tremain Supply Co., Dept. 22 Toronto.

"It were an accident, your worship." "An accident, you bully. Do you dare to stand there and tell me that you can strike your wife with such force as to break a chair over her by accident?"

"Yus; I never meant to break the chair."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

A novel suggestion for raising revenue following the war from alien enemies has been made in London. It is suggested that a poll tax should be levied in the case of every German, Austrian and Turk wishing to reside within the length and breadth of the British empire, a sum of at least \$125 a year being charged for the privilege accorded.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by
**CARTER'S LITTLE
LIVER PILLS**

Purely vegetable
—act surely and
gently on the
liver, cure
Biliousness,
Head-
ache,
Dizzi-
ness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.
Genuine must bear Signature

Wm. Wood

BIG CLEARING SALES

— OF —

Ladies and Children's Coats

I am Selling These Coats Regardless of Cost

Men's Clothing at Less than Cost Price

I am going out of this line

Boys Suits at 25 per cent. Discount

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR

Raisins, Currants, Dates, Figs and Shelled Nuts For Xmas

BUY YOUR SWEET CIDER FROM US
FOR YOUR MINCE MEAT

You can always depend on good,
clean and fresh Groceries at

STUDER'S



Xmas Candies

We have upwards of 2,000 lbs. of CHOICE CONFECTIONERY now in stock special for holiday trade from 15c lb. up.

CHOCOLATES

A specialty in box chocolates and packages, halves, pounds, etc. Moirs, Ganoungs, Lowneys, Neilson's and Frys at popular prices. Bulk Chocolates 25c lb. up.

NUTS

Fresh roasted peanuts always on hand. Walnuts, Brazils, Pecans, Almonds and Filberts.

FRUITS

All varieties of seasonable fruits. A recent shipment of Northern Spy and Snow Apples just received.

CHRISTMAS TREE SUPPLIES

We make a specialty of Christmas Tree supplies at right prices.

N. T. PURCELL

Dr. M. Mecklenburg OPTICIAN

and Exclusive Eye Expert

31 years experience, 11 years in Alberta

Calgary Office Phone M1121 King George

Will again be at THE ROSEBUD HOTEL,
DIDSBURY, THURSDAY, DEC. 30th

Have your eyes properly examined, tested and fitted with Dark Room Test, the only reliable way. No matter what glasses you are wearing now, you should wear Crookes and Tories for they are the very best for your eyes. Come and see me on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30th.

ALSO AT CARSTAIRS, DECEMBER 31st

" " OLDS " 29th

Nb Flat Lenses Used—They are no good and sold only by peddlers

Fight or Pay

WHAT DID YOU DO---

to help the Empire's cause last yea? Were you satisfied with yourself? Did you not afterwards think you could have done more? Don't you think you can do more this year?

THERE'S ANOTHER FELLOW---

who would go if he were sure his wife and children would be looked after in his absence. Help to send him by subscribing liberally to the Patriotic Fund when they call upon you to do so.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION MEETING

A meeting of the above association will be held at the fire Hall, Didsbury, on Friday, December 10th, at 2 o'clock sharp. All members earnestly requested to be present as everybody is needed.

P. P. Dick, Sec.-Treas.

AROUND THE TOWN

Don't forget the election for School Trustees on Monday next.

Watch for posters of Mrs. J. C. Riner's auction sale, to be held on December 20th.

Don't fail to pay your town taxes this month. The 5 per cent. penalty will be added on January 1st.

The W.C.T.U. will meet at the Evangelical parsonage on Tuesday, December 14th, at 3 o'clock. All the ladies are invited to attend this meeting.

Mrs. W. H. Stark, Mrs. J. Mjolsness and Mrs. R. LeBlanc will have charge of the Red Cross tea rooms on Friday afternoon.

Joe Anderson, Archie Barkhurst and W. Paine all former residents in the west have joined the 82nd regiment and are now entitled to be put on Didsbury's honor roll.

The date of Johnson & Co's auction sale (Eagle Hill) has been changed from December 15th to December 13th. N. Paton will be the auctioneer.

A change has been made at the R.N.W.M.P. post at Olds. Constable Martin has been transferred to Carbon and Constable Clarke of Banff, is now at Olds.

The Christmas entertainment of the Evangelical Sunday School will be held on Saturday evening, December 25th, at 7.30. A good programme is being prepared for the occasion.

The dance held by the young ladies of Didsbury on Friday night last was a great success. The entire proceeds amounted to \$55.75, and after deducting the expenses which amounted to \$11.75, the balance \$44.00 was handed over to the Red Cross Funds.

Another of Didsbury's former school principals has enlisted. Mr. E. G. Grant has joined the 187th Battalion at Calgary and holds a provisional commission as Lieutenant. This makes the third ex-principal to join the overseas forces: Capt. E. E. Topliffe, R.A.M.C., now at the Dardanelles; Trooper L. C. Coffey, now in England; and Lieut. Grant.

Married

The wedding of Mr. George B. Dippel to Miss Lucy M. Sturm of Taber, took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. Dippel, parents of the groom, on Tuesday, December 7th, at high noon, Rev. L. P. Amacher officiating. Mr. Vernon Shantz acted as best man and Miss Louisa Dippel as bridesmaid. The guests were the immediate relatives and friends of the bridegroom. After the ceremony those present sat down to an elaborate wedding dinner.

The happy couple left on Wednesday for Taber, Alta., where they will spend a few weeks on their honeymoon trip.

WANTED!

300 Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

Must be First Class

FOR SHOOTING MATCH

— ON —

Saturday, Dec'ber 18

Hillebrecht & Findlay



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.

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